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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1121



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NATIONAL

ROLE OF SCIENCE IN DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by A. Zhuchenko, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Measure of a Great Science"]

[Text] The agricultural science will play an important role in the successful realization of the food program outlined in the CC CPSU plan. The ever-increasing scales of the agro-industrial complex and the complexity of the problems to be resolved require a clear definition of the trends to be followed in studies and improvements in control over scientific-technical progress in this field.

One priority task is that of ensuring that the population is supplied with food goods and industry with agricultural raw materials, in a reliable and stable manner. Indeed, it is no secret that, notwithstanding the great nature-transforming measures which we have carried out throughout the country, the dependence of farming upon climatic and weather conditions continues to remain considerable. Periodically recurring droughts, dry winds, early frosts, winter freezing spells -- these are the principal factors which, during some years, cause the crop yields on the fields of entire rayons to fall by twofold and threefold. Such sharp reductions must be overcome. An increasing requirement is being imposed upon science in this regard: to find the means for raising the regulator potential of each of the elements in the crop husbandry system.

A reduction in the dependence upon the caprices of nature requires, first of all an increase in the level and scales of selection work. Its goal -- to create for each agricultural climatic zone an adequate diversity of varieties and hybrids, which combine high potential productivity with resistance against the unfavorable environmental factors considered typical for the region. The effectiveness of selection is closely associated with the system of strain testing and with the need for optimum macro and micro-regionalization of the agricultural crops. For example, it is known that intensive varieties, when there is a deficit of heat and moisture, lower cropping power to a considerably stronger degree than do potentially less productive but resistant varieties. If a large number of years in a specific agricultural climatic zone turn out to be unfavorable, the use of a resistant but less productive variety could prove to be considerably more profitable. Importance is also attached to expanding the arsenal of methods which enable an agronomist to control plant development and create the required set of soil cultivation machines and implements.

Special emphasis should be placed upon the interrelationship of all elements of a crop husbandry system that is resistant to unfavorable environmental conditions. Experience reveals that it is practically impossible to allot a variety only on the basis of a selection of all of its best properties -- such as high cropping power, suitability for various extreme conditions, resistance against pests and diseases, suitability for machine cultivation and others. The desired result can be achieved only on the basis of integrated programs, with efficient use being made of the selection process, the agricultural practices and the crop rotation structure.

Exceptional importance is attached to ensuring thorough validation of the scientific recommendations. Here we are speaking mainly about the development of the technological process -- from sowing to harvesting and processing -- on the whole and not just individual fragments of it. The scientific recommendations must take into account the soil-climatic and other features associated with the cultivation of a crop (variety, hybrid) in a specific zone. This requires the creation, for each selection and technological institute, a geographically correct network of experimental stations and support bases.

It is known that the ripening periods for grain crops, for example, can differ by 10-14 days depending upon the slope of the land. The cropping power also changes considerably. In Moldavia, for the upper and lower sectors of a six degree slope, the difference in cropping power is 6 quintals for winter wheat, 7 for sunflowers and 25 quintals for corn. It is obviously impossible to achieve the same effectiveness when use is made under these conditions of one variety and the same methods for tilling the soil and tending the plantings, especially during unfavorable annual weather conditions.

The creation of large tracts of perennial plantings, even on level tracts, leads to a disruption in the ecological equilibrium. A reduction takes place in the number of useful insect-pollinators and birds. At the same time, the number of harmful types increases as does also the danger of environmental pollution. Thus the efficient use of the potential possibilities of enlarged fields and orchards requires both the development of scientific principles for designing highly productive agro-ecological systems and the creation of special varieties possessing a considerably broad range of adaptability to changing conditions of the environment and an increase in the regulator potential of all elements of the agricultural practices.

A great amount of attention is presently being given to the problem of agricultural power engineering throughout the entire world. It is known that the return realized from the fields during the past decade was achieved mainly as a result of the increasing expenditures of power for the production of fertilizers and pesticides and for irrigation and mechanization work. Certain negative aspects of such unilateral intensification began gradually to manifest themselves more clearly. It is sufficient to state that the losses in fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation water usually reach 50 percent or more when use is made of the plant cultivation technologies. Despite the growth in the arsenal of chemical protection agents and equipment, the losses caused by pests, diseases and weeds amount to 30-40 percent of a potential yield. Moreover, when intensive use is made of toxic chemicals, the dynamics for the number of harmful types as a rule change and not in favor of man. As a result, the cost in terms of power for each additional food calorie has

increased considerably. It has been calculated, for example, that the expenditures of fossil fuel energy increase tenfold when the productivity of grain crops is raised from 20 to 40 quintals.

Certainly, an increase in the energy capacity of agricultural production is a natural process as the branch is converted over to an industrial basis. But the return from such an increase is important. It is believed that special attention must be given in the scientific programs to those problems concerned with the development of energy-economic technologies for the cultivation of plants and the raising of animals. Here a very important role must be played by more complete use of natural energy resources -- soil, climate, solar radiation and the organization of highly productive and large-scale agro-biocoenoses, capable of maintaining the ecological equilibrium mainly by means of self-regulating mechanisms.

Many of the mentioned scientific problems have still not been solved in international practice. This imposes a high degree of responsibility and at the same time it opens up broad opportunities for creative endeavors.

Hundreds of scientific-research institutes are working in behalf of our country's agro-industrial complex. However, subordinate to various ministries and departments, they are resolving as a rule only private tasks. This dispersal of forces leads to a situation wherein the industrial technologies for farming are developed at institutes of USSR Minsel'khos [Ministry of Agriculture] and VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin], apart from the creation of promising systems for agricultural and irrigation equipment. The designers and testers of the new equipment -- scientific institutes of the ministries of tractor and agricultural machine building, land reclamation and water management and also Goskomsel'khos'tekhnika -- for their part, do not fully take into account the peculiarities of the new varieties and the methods for cultivating them. This dispersal of forces must be overcome in a persistent manner. "...The agro-industrial complex," noted L.I. Brezhnev, during the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU, "must be planned, financed and controlled as a single whole, with high final results being ensured."

The successful intensification of agricultural production is unthinkable today in the absence of very active participation by basic science. Rather than just simply "rendering assistance," it must undertake to solve basically new problems. Included among them are such problems as controlling the formative process in the selection of plants and animals, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by grain crops, development of the scientific principles for designing ecologically stable large-scale agro-biocoenoses and many others. Obviously, studies concerned with other problems of the agro-industrial complex should also be expanded at institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and at the republic academies. This can be accomplished through good coordination, by expanding the appropriate instrument and experimental-production base and by allocating additional material and financial resources.

In 1978, a republic council for the coordination of interdepartmental scientific problems was created in Moldavia, the direction of which was entrusted to the Academy of Sciences for the Moldavian SSR. Its institutes directly mainly the development of the biological principles for the agricultural production system, in keeping with its intensification and also those problems concerned with the

storage and processing of plant raw materials. The VUZ's, branch institutes and scientific-production associations of the republic also participate in the implementation of these special purpose programs. Such coordination is already producing the initial results. For their part, the academy's institutes have become co-executors in 14 all-round selection-technological programs, the management of which is being carried out by scientific-production associations of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture.

It is my opinion that a requirement exists today for creating a single all-union center, which could direct the development of the scientific problems of agriculture and its service branches, on a complex and interdepartmental basis, and ensure the carrying out of a uniform scientific-technical policy. I consider it useful to include an appropriate instruction in the text of the document under discussion. In the second paragraph of Section V, following the words "In the interest of successful realization of the food program, ensure" insert "a uniform scientific-technical policy," and thereafter according to the text "uniform planning, proportional and balanced development for the branches of the agro-industrial complex."

Further improvements in control over scientific-technical progress in this sphere will promote the successful fulfillment of the task assigned by the party -- to satisfy completely the increasing requirements of the population for food products.

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NATIONAL

FARM SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES CAN SLOW RURAL OUTMIGRATION

Role of Subsidiary Enterprises

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial by V. Lysenko, deputy editor in the agricultural department: "The Subsidiary Enterprise in the Village"]

[Text] In enterprises, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Area, a complaint is still frequently heard that the cadres are leaving and that few young people remain in the rural area. I heard something completely different from the director of the Pskov Pobeda Sovkhoz:

"Do you know how many weddings there have been in a single year? Forty nine! We have sufficient cadres of specialists and trained workers and there is practically no turnover. The five-year plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule."

A few years ago this sovkhoz suffered from the problems arising from a shortage of labor, problems that are so common to many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But the enterprise organized a subsidiary network and the number of working women doubled because more graduates of the local general-education school began to remain in their native villages. The flow of disabled soldiers from the Soviet Army increased, the supplementary profits from the subsidiary enterprise enabled workers to begin the construction of an urban-type settlement, a House of Culture and a secondary school and to solve a series of social problems.

It cannot be said that this example is an exception to the rule. At the present time in agriculture there are over 80,000 subsidiary industrial enterprises and during the winter period the number of people working in them hardly exceeds 500,000 people. In 1979 alone 163 million rubles in profits were obtained from the sale of goods, excluding goods from agricultural processing. However, as is recognized by the directors of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, subsidiary enterprises could process significantly more agricultural raw materials and wood, produce construction materials, and cooperate more closely with industrial enterprises, trade and other economic organizations.

In other words, in recent years growth has been achieved, but it could have been more impressive. An analysis of the subsidiary shops in many enterprises quite evidently revealed that this is one of the essential economic factors encouraging

the decrease and elimination of seasonality in the work of agricultural workers, the improvement of their productivity and of farm income and the intensification of all branches. In those places where the subsidiary industry is well developed the level of agricultural production output is generally higher, as are the economic indicators for operations and for social-economic development. Training in new professions and year-round work in conjunction with seasonal field work are attracting young people into subsidiary enterprises and strengthening their ties to the rural area. As a result the recruitment of workers from the side is curtailed or fully eliminated and field work is completed more professionally and according to the optimal schedule.

The following are the regions of Russia in which the subsidiary enterprise has been developed: Moscow, Leningrad, Gor'kovskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts. Recently more attention has been directed toward it by the enterprises of Dagestanskaya, Mariyskaya, Tatarskaya, and Udmurtskaya autonomous republics, by those of Altayskiy Kray, Bryanskaya, Kalininskaya and several other oblasts.

This is a natural process. But the attitude toward the development of subsidiary enterprises does not correspond to the requirements of the times everywhere, as our newspaper has written. In some oblasts, krays and autonomous republics their significance is clearly underrated and the possibilities for organizing new and for expanding existing facilities are not being utilized. It is strange but true that many enterprises that have reserves of wood, clay and other local raw materials are not occupied in processing them, although this would increase the production of much-needed consumer goods and bring in additional income. Moreover, each year machinery is allocated for the processing of fruit, vegetables and other agricultural raw materials and for the production of bricks and the processing of wood, but this machinery is not used efficiently and effectively everywhere.

What is the problem? There are many examples of the positive effect of subsidiary enterprises on the more complete utilization of the work force in the course of the year and on strengthening the economy, but this experience is poorly propagandized or not at all and it is not utilized for extensive practical application.

Probably we would find little justification for the fact that subsidiary enterprises are being poorly utilized in Mordoviya and the Chuvash and in Vologodskaya, Orlovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. Evidently, the "freeze" on this type of activity in the enterprises of Ivanovskaya, Smolenskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts can only be explained by the incorrect position of local power organs.

Some people may claim that a number of enterprises have violated the "Model Proposal on Subsidiary Enterprises" in the areas of wage payments, supply of raw materials and sale of products. It was for this reason that the enterprises were forced to close. It is apparent that the struggle should be made against the violations in such a case, but not against the entire subsidiary enterprise. There would be significantly fewer violations if local agricultural organs controlled the activities of subsidiary enterprises better. But instead of this, in many oblasts subdivisions have not even been created to manage production and supply materials and technology.

A factor such as the tax levy also plays a considerable role when consumer goods are produced. In some cases it happens that the better one works, the worse off he is.

The development of the subsidiary enterprise is clearly being hindered by the insufficient supply of equipment and supplementary materials and raw materials. Strangely enough, for many years no consideration of this problem was made. As before, the orders for equipment are being fulfilled by 15-20 percent. Judge for yourselves: Last year 245 SMK-21 presses for brick-production were ordered and only 40 were allocated. The same is true for presses for semi-dry pressing, clay mixers, conveyors and equipment for the procurement and processing of wood. Oblasts are constantly complaining that special technology for the loading and transport of forest materials is not being allocated, that the technical means for tapping quarries of non-ore building materials are not being received. What can we do if there are almost no deliveries of varnishes, paints, glazes, tar, cloth, paper to produce various consumer goods, including artistic articles and souvenirs?

It is important to solve all of these urgent problems, otherwise they will not permit us to continue to develop subsidiary enterprises in the future.

Let us take another problem. Why not give kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations the right to procure and process wild fruit, berries and mushrooms under the conditions and using the prices that have been determined by consumers' cooperatives? Won't this increase initiative locally? Doubtless, additional interest will develop and in the final analysis our tables will be enriched by the gifts of nature.

The time has come to provide more extensive possibilities for the development of subsidiary enterprises by means of cooperation with industrial enterprises and trade and other economic organizations. But in order to do this contractual rights must be given to kolkhozes and sovkhoses to produce the simplest forms of production-technical articles, supplementary networks and parts, packaging, semi-finished goods, and consumer goods and they must be supplied with the necessary technical equipment, raw and other materials.

In our opinion, it is most important to improve the entire system of management of the subsidiary enterprise in all links ranging from the agricultural ministry to the rayon agricultural administration. The attitude of the directors of some local party organs toward the subsidiary enterprise, which is an important factor in the continued social and economic development of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, must be altered. We are obliged to do this in the draft of the "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR," which state, "To secure the continued development of subsidiary industrial enterprises processing agricultural materials in kolkhozes and sovkhoses, as well as manufacturing construction materials and consumer goods from local raw materials and industrial wastes primarily."

Advantages of Subsidiary Enterprises

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1, 3

[Follow-up article by V. Kolobov, Vladimirskaia and Ryazanskaya oblasts: "When the Fields Grew Empty"]

[Text] Yes, it was said to me in the Melenkovskiy Rayon party committee, in the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz, by over 200 komsomol members. Today so many young people in one

enterprise is a rarity. They emphasized too that during the harvesting period the kolkhoz does not have to recruit a single person from the outside.

The chairman of the kolkhoz, V. M. Ul'yanov, listened to me intently, as if expecting an unfavorable question. This I asked when the conversation turned to profits.

The Bol'shevik is an elite potato seed farming enterprise. We started our conversation with potatoes. In 1979 their production yielded 840,000 rubles of clear profit. The kolkhoz received an additional 107,000 rubles from the sale of meat to the state. I was aware of the total profits--1.3 million rubles. The kolkhoz lost 357,000 rubles on milk.

"Where did the remainder of the profit come from?"

"Transport operated very profitably," said Vladimir Mikhaylovich, adding, "as did the subsidiary enterprise."

Later we walked around the enterprise with the kolkhoz's senior economist, V. A. Rylovskaya, and saw what the Bol'shevik was able to do as a result of the subsidiary enterprise, which was begun 20 years ago by a former chairman, Maksim Aleksandrovich Morozov. First we looked at the repair shops, of which the kolkhoz is justifiably proud. It appeared that here one could not only repair a machine, but make one from scratch since there was so much varied equipment in the shops.

We visited the automobile garages, the parking lots for all types of tractors, the large-capacity feed shop, the mechanized grain threshing floor and the farms, where the labor of people is mechanized from the distribution of feed to the clean-up of manure. On the way we examined the kindergarten, in no way inferior to an urban facility, and the cafeteria, where lunch costs the kolkhoz farmer 30-35 kopecks. Everywhere we met young people and more young people. The kolkhoz laid all of its own asphalt roads in all its villages--it has its own technology and special brigade to do this.

The entire country is now familiar with the Kolkhoz imeni 16-oy Godovshchiny Oktyabrya of Gus'Khrustal'nyy Rayon, known for its stability. Its chairman, S. P. Ginin, a Moscow engineer, came here as the thirty-first chairman of a broken wagon, so to speak. The more efficient and resourceful farmers formed carpentry groups and during the winter moved to familiar places in Vologodskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasts and not everyone returned. Others locked themselves up in their homes and painted rugs, then travelled about trying to sell them.

"I remember," said Stepan Petrovich, "sitting in my office during that first fall. No one was around. It was quiet. Suddenly an old woman, a milkmaid, breaks in and throws the milk-pail at my feet. 'Go milk the cows yourself, chairman,' she says. 'We have neither hay nor firewood.' I looked around and spoke to the management and then told the kolkhoz farmers that they could continue painting their rugs, but that the materials and paints would be bought from then on by the kolkhoz and that the kolkhoz would then sell the rugs so that there would be a reciprocal advantage in this."

I visited several other enterprises in Vladimirskaia Oblast which were characterized by their good order, vitality and abundance of workers. The question, "How did you do it?" always received the same answer, "If it were not for the subsidiary enterprise..." In the Vladimirskaia Oblast committee we were given the information that in 1979 52 kolkhozes and 22 sovkhoses in the oblast had subsidiary industrial enterprises. They produced over 150 various types of products and sold them for 68 million rubles. Profits were a little less than 19 million rubles.

But by far not all enterprises are involved with subsidiary enterprises. In the Muromskiy Rayon party committee I had hardly mentioned subsidiary enterprises when I was hurriedly assured that they had been eliminated. All of the directors spoke very carefully about them at first, until they discovered that I wished to learn all about all aspects of the question. It turns out that in Vladimirskaia Oblast in recent years there have been many investigators who were ready from the start to suppress anything having to do with subsidiary enterprises.

Opponents use an economic argument, saying that subsidiary enterprises in agriculture take people away from farm work, that they inspire a desire for easy profits in directors of enterprises and that they open up loopholes for misdeeds and personal enrichment. For some reason they forget that mismanagement can occur in any job if it is assigned to a dishonest person and if no controls are instituted. Yes, there have been unfortunate experiences with subsidiary enterprises. The guilty parties were punished. The honest directors were threatened that they also would be caught and everyone looked at them with suspicion. Thus many turned away from subsidiary enterprises to remain farther from insulting hints, false rumors and sin. Thus, the same thing happened in Muromskiy Rayon--they threw away the baby with the bath water.

People are taken away from their farm work? If this is so then the rayon and the enterprise must present poorer general indicators than the one that does not have subsidiary shops. But, in analyzing that which was said by the first secretary of the Gus'-Khrustal'nyy Rayon party committee, V. A. Frolov, we can confirm that in local kolkhozes and sovkhoses subsidiary enterprises are developing more intensively than in other rayons of the oblast.

Still, is too much time spent on them? Let's return to the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz. One-fourth of total production comes from the subsidiary enterprise. When looking at clear profit the advantage is to the side of subsidiary enterprises. One ruble invested in them yields 1.5-2 rubles in return, which does not occur in basic production.

Financial organs now have so many normative acts that when they institute controls the possibility of personal mismanagement is excluded. Labor in subsidiary enterprises is strictly regulated. The evaluation of production is also regulated by the state. In the Bol'shevik, for example, the monthly wage of the kolkhoz farmer who is involved in the subsidiary enterprise is 130-135 rubles. In comparison, the wage in livestock raising is 200 rubles. The intention is to compare and think--if you want to earn more, go into livestock raising, the basic form of production.

The idea of profit for its own sake can be quickly discounted by the fact that some forms of production yield hardly a kopeck of profit. For example, a basket woven by

kolkhoz peasant is purchased by the Kol'shevik management for 1 ruble and sold for 20 kopecks more. Such an increase will not even cover transportation expenses. The baskets are useful in that they are woven in remote villages and that they provide activity for the workers during the winter period. This was the goal of the administration of the Zavety Il'icha Kolkhoz and the Bor'ba Kolkhoz of Kasimovskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast, which organized broom-making in its most remote villages to meet the needs of Moscow housing operations offices and fleets of vehicles.

I was told in the Vladimirskaia Oblast party committee that the main reason for the slow development of subsidiary enterprises was the lack of initiative of the directors themselves. There is no doubt that in this sphere of management initiative is more important than in others because the subsidiary enterprise is not planned by the state. Here are two examples. The chairman of the Rassevet Kolkhoz of Gus'-Khrustal'nyy Rayon, F. M. Skvortsov, accidentally learned that the rayon consumer combine was discarding old looms, bought them immediately and organized the production of coverlets for beds, which were very much in demand. Now the enterprise receives 100,000-120,000 rubles of profits per year from this. The chairman of the Burevestnik Kolkhoz of Kasimovskiy Rayon, V. A. Shcherbakov, is happy that he is selling osiers at a rate of 20 rubles per cubic meter, although he could himself organize the weaving of baskets from them.

The initiative is supported and receives attention. In Vladimirskaia Oblast there is a service that oversees subsidiary enterprises. In Ryazanskaya Oblast's agricultural administration the senior inspector-technologist of public nutrition and consumer services oversees the subsidiary enterprise as an additional job load. Should we be surprised that the volume of production sales from subsidiary enterprises dropped in the oblast in 1979 in comparison with the preceding year by over 3 million rubles?

The problems lie not only in initiative. Every beginner immediately comes across the questions of what to do, for whom and with what.

Answers to the questions of what to use are given in a resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers of May 1973, "On Measures to Organize the Activities of Subsidiary Agricultural Enterprises." USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika [Agricultural equipment association], it is said in the resolution, are obliged to foresee in their plans the allocation of the essential materials and equipment (for calculated volumes of production output) to the councils of ministers of union republics for the subsidiary enterprises of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and interkolkhoz organizations. But no matter how hard I tried, I could not find a precise system for fulfilling this most important resolution in either Vladimirskaia or Ryazanskaya oblasts. I feel that the special central directorate for the management of this branch of the RSFSR Ministry Of Agriculture has not given its weighty go-ahead.

Trade organizations have been called upon to share some goods from the so-called market fund with kolkhozes and sovkhoses. But this fund is sparse and its managers prefer to hold on to it. Small wholesale bases open their doors widely only in December, when the plan for commodity turnover is urgent for them. Then they will give away half a million's worth. For many kolkhozes such an expenditure would be apt. But here the strict figure of Gosbank appears to say that such a large reserve of turnover resources has not been planned.

Thus the directors of enterprises must "pass the hat." We agree that not everyone is skilled at this, and this is not always useful.

Let us say that the Bol'shevik Kolkhoz has begun to stamp watch cases and stands for perfume bottles, but has not been able to find good raw materials for this. It replaces them by articles of many colors made from polyethylene and polystyrene collected from the dumps of industrial enterprises and then smelted. Some of the boxes come out from the mold with an indeterminate color.

Someone can ask: What kinds of boxes are these? What kind of polystyrene is this? How is it related to subsidiary enterprises? In the proposal mentioned above it was determined that subsidiary enterprises can include primarily the processing of agricultural products, and the production of construction materials and consumer goods using local raw materials.

Raw materials... and what if these do not exist? What if there is nothing with which to produce construction materials? Are there only a few enterprises located in areas that are not the least bit unusual but wanting to occupy its residents during the winter as well? Thus new forms of subsidiary enterprises have begun to develop--cooperation with large industrial enterprises, a phenomenon that as yet has not been legalized by directives' organs.

But everything must begin somewhere. Not long ago the sewing of clothes on the side in kolkhozes and sovkhoses was considered reprehensible, but now it is very honorable. Ask the chairman of the famous Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Tul'skaya Oblast, V. A. Starodubtsev, where he finds the work force to deal with such a sea of beets, and Vasilii Aleksandrovich will answer, "First, I close the sewing shop." Ten years ago the sovkhoses and kolkhozes of Vladimirskaia Oblast produced sewn articles worth about 7 million rubles, whereas today the figure has almost reached 30 million. In the Non-Chernozem Region as a whole there are 263 sewing shops in rural areas. Without doubt there will be still more.

Investigators still look suspiciously at cooperation with industrial enterprises. The enterprise has a plan but a shortage of workers. Some kolkhozes have a surplus of workers. Incidentally, wouldn't it be wiser to direct this type of cooperation into the production of consumer goods in the spirit of the times? The road for this has been opened by the draft of the "Basic Directions." It states that consumer goods can be produced by subsidiary enterprises in agriculture "mainly from local raw materials and industrial waste." Note the important addition: "and industrial waste."

The reader has probably already noted that our examples come from the experiences of kolkhozes. The fact is that subsidiary enterprises are much more poorly developed in sovkhoses. Most of them utilize whatever they produce within the enterprise. Even in Vladimirskaia Oblast only one-fifth of all sovkhoses sell their products on the outside. Many of them developed from kolkhozes having weak subsidiary enterprises. The enterprises with the new names continue to operate at a loss. But since the losses are covered by the state it has the right to remove all profits coming from subsidiary enterprises. Once the profits are removed, the directors of sovkhoses blithely dispose of extra burdens, trying not to think that by doing this they are disposing of extra winter workers.

In the discussion with the directors specific proposals were made on ways to correct the situation. One was to direct the profits from subsidiary enterprises into the development of basic and subsidiary production equally for the first several years. A different approach is also needed to stimulate labor.

In Klepikovskiy Rayon, Ryazanskaya Oblast, which borders on Gus'-Khrustal'nyy Rayon of Vladimirskaya and which, like its neighbor, was once known for its subsidiary enterprises, eliminated with the transformation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, some enterprises will not need to create anything again. In some the subsidiaries have closed; in some the shops that once belonged to kolkhozes and that produce simple products continue to operate.

"Our shop, which produces ticking and mattresses wants to be part of the sovkhoz," says the secretary of the party committee of the Busayevskiy Sovkhoz, V. G. Tsyanov. "Almost all of the 100 persons working in it are our people. The management of the shop comes to us for transportation and fuel. Many of our lodgings are there too. People are leaving the sovkhoz. Why not, since at the shop there are 2 days off and the work day is 8 hours long. This angers the sovkhoz workers very much. If the shop joined the sovkhoz we would be able to deal with many social problems."

Again we recall the Bol'shevik of Melenkovskiy Rayon as well as many others. During the intensive harvesting period women of poor health, invalids and retirees remain in the shops of subsidiary enterprises. It has become possible to transfer people to easy labor when necessary. Isn't this a solution to one of the basic problems in the rural area? Or, would there be so many young people in the Bol'shevik today if the wives of the young machine operators numbering about 300 men did not have a place to work?

The development of subsidiary enterprises in agriculture is based on objective characteristics of agricultural production. We must deal with them thoroughly and continually.

8228

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

'PRAVDA' COMMENTARY ON GEORGIAN CP CONGRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by A. Karpyshev and G. Lebnidze, special correspondents for PRAVDA:
"Strengthening Ties with the Masses: The 26th Congress of the Communist Party
of Georgia"]

[Text] From all corners of the republic delegates gathered for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party [CP] of Georgia--more than 1,400 persons. Within the hall were those sent by the Party organizations of the capital, as well as from the republic's major industrial centers and rural areas, Abkhaziya, Adshariya, and Yugo-Osetiya. Along with the veterans were members of the younger generation. When you see them together, you cannot help thinking about the profound continuity of the causes, traditions, and aspirations of Communists, their faithfulness to the Leninist heritage--to work unceasingly in the name of the people's happiness and for the further prosperity of our integrated Fatherland.

This thought permeated all the Congress's work. It summed up the results of the five-year plan just passed and outlined the new goals which have been set for the workers of Georgia. Whether it was a matter of further developing the economy, science, and culture, improving the forms and methods of organizational, ideological-educational activity, or overcoming difficulties and omissions--all this was examined through the prism of Party work, its influence on the minds and hearts of people, a mobilizing role in the cause of increasing the activity of the masses.

This republic fulfilled its 10th Five-Year Plan assignment ahead of schedule with respect to the absolute majority of indicators. This achievement drew high praise and greetings from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the workers of Georgia. The volume of industrial output grew by 41 percent, and there was a significant increase in labor productivity. The proportion of items in the highest quality category now comprises more than 20 percent.

The farmers also have something to be proud of. During the five-year plan the production of agricultural output increased by more than one-third, and the assignments with regard to the procurements of grain, high-grade tea-leaves, grapes, citrus and other fruits, potatoes, and livestock-raising products were all overfulfilled. Capital investments were assimilated to an extent of 40 percent more than in the 9th Five-Year Plan. Many social problems were resolved in a fruitful manner.

"All these successes," noted E. A. Shevardnadze, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and First Secretary of the CP of Georgia Central Committee, in his summary report, "are the result of the Leninist concern of the Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo of the Central Committee, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for speeding up the socioeconomic and cultural development of this republic. The second half of the 1970's may be boldly considered a transition period to the final affirmation in the republic of the positive processes which were begun after the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the Tbilisi Party Corkon."

Running like a red thread through the summary report and the speeches by the delegates was the thought of the personal responsibility of Communists for the cause entrusted to them, for increasing their role as the vanguard. A reliable foundation has been created in the national economy of Georgia for work in the new five-year plan. But the fulfillment of its plans requires from Communists new creative efforts, bold ventures, and, at the same time, a decisive elimination of existing shortcomings, mistakes, and omissions. And they still do exist; this was directly stated from the rostrum of the Congress.

The groups at a number of enterprises have not coped with the plans nor their socialist pledges. In construction the number of projects being built at the same time is still too great. There is insufficient production of consumer goods for which there is a heightened demand. Criticism resounded at the Congress, directed at the managers of railroad, motor-vehicle, and air transport, who have permitted shortcomings in service to passengers and in the haulage of freight for the national economy.

Far from all reserves have been activated in agriculture. This was stated from the rostrum of the Congress by the First Secretaries of the following Obkoms: Abkhazian--B. Adleyba, Adzharian--V. Papunidze, and the South-Osetinian--F. Sanakoyev, as well as the young viticulturalist, L. Dzhevakhishvili, and others. On a number of farms because of the low level of agriculture the full yield is not being derived from the land, and the experience of advanced workers is not being sufficiently introduced. But, of course, the republic does not lack for good examples. High marks were given at the Congress, for example, to the experience of the workers of the Abashskiy Rayon, about which the delegates were told by G. Mgeladze, the First Secretary of the Party Raykom. Here over a short time period a fourfold increase in the crop yield of corn was achieved. In the new five-year plan the Abashskians have pledged to harvest 70 quintals of corn per hectare.

There are still quite a few bottlenecks in the republic which require the Party's attention to various problems. The speakers directed attention to those measures which would help to solve them. These include improving the economic mechanism, rational utilization of material and labor resources, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition, and performance discipline at all levels. This was spoken about by the following persons: T. Mentashashvili, First Secretary of the Tbilisi Party Corkon, U. Ivaniashvili, a steel worker at the Rustavskiy Metallurgical Plant, T. Rostianashvili, a lathe operator at the Aviation Plant imeni Dimaityov, Ye. Kharadze, President of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia,

B. Shindshiashvili, First Secretary of the Gurdzhaanskiy Party Raykom, and others.

The solution of socioeconomic problems was closely connected by the rapporteur and the other speakers with the ideological support and the formation within each worker of an ideological conviction and an active, vital point of view in the spirit of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

It is well known that at the beginning of the 1970's the republic's Party Organization had to decisively combat protectionism, careerism, and other shortcomings, as noted in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to the Tbilisi Gorkom. This work also continued during the period under review. It has found broad support among the masses. "At one time I regarded with a certain amount of mistrust that great work which the Party organization undertook beginning in the memorable year of 1972," M. Kasakov, an engineer from Tbilisi, wrote in a letter addressed to the Congress. "The negative phenomena had put down roots which were already too deep. Years went by, and they convinced me of something else--of the fact that nothing is impossible for the Party."

This conviction among the workers was brought about by the painstakingly laborious and persistent work by the republic's Communists in strengthening ties with the masses.

Regular meetings of Party, Soviet, trade-union, and economic managers with workers began to be held in the republic. Lectures and reports, conducted within the framework of a single political day, as well as lively discussions touched upon many questions which were disturbing people. At the same time the leaders themselves came to have a closer knowledge of the moods and concerns of the working people.

Another initiative also earned high marks. The members of the Central Committee bureaus, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Party have personally conducted classes within the system of political education.

The center of ideological and educational work is the labor collective. The comprehensive plans for ideological work are closely coordinated with the basic tasks of the social development of plants, factories, construction projects, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes. Experience in this work was revealed in their speeches by the following First Secretaries: B. Gulua, of the Potiyskiy Party Gorkom, and D. Dvalishvili, of the Makharadzevskiy Raykom.

Ideological work, it was pointed out at the Congress, does not tolerate formalism or a break from real life and practical tasks. Not so long ago the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia was compelled to seriously correct the Zestafonskiy Party Raykom. Here the cause of education had been allowed to drift; this rayon had become reconciled to laxity and violations of labor and social discipline. The Party Raykom itself was avoiding the acute problems, hushing up the shortcomings and difficulties, and it was not exhibiting a genuine concern for improving the labor conditions and daily lives of people. A new rayon leadership is now correcting the mistakes.

Acting as true helpers of the Party in the formation of the new man is the creative intelligentsia of Georgia. Its fruitful work during the period between congresses, civic responsibility to the people, education of people, especially the younger generation, in the spirit of internationalism and the Leninist friendship among peoples, all this was spoken about from the rostrum of the Congress by the following persons: G. Abashidze, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of Georgia, R. Ckheidze, Director of the Gruzziyafil'm Studio, G. Ordzhonikidze, Chairman of the republic's Union of Composers, and N. Popkhadze, Chairman of the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting of this republic.

In the breaks between sessions we often saw in the hands of the delegates to the Congress a pamphlet entitled "Proposals, Thoughts, Progress." Compiled by the Section of Organizational-Party Work of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia, these collections include excerpts from the summary reports and speeches of delegates at the recently held rayon, municipal, and oblast Party Conferences, as well as from letters sent to the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia on the eve of the Congress. Here were a number of positions, problematical questions, around which discussion took place during the course of the reports and elections, along with characteristic opinions and statements by Communists. Figuratively speaking, these collections, as it were, opened up the doors of the hall where the Congress was taking place to the audience and enriched its work with the collective experience and opinions of thousands of people.

Particular importance was given to the further affirmation of democratic principles in the practical work of the Party organizations at this Congress. This was mentioned by the First Secretaries of the Kutaiskiy Party Gorkom, N. Rukhadze, and the Sagaredzhoytskiy Raykom, M. Mezvrishvili, and others. It was also noted that far from all the Party workers as yet fully recognize the importance of this matter; they have shown inertia and even a bias against the new methods. Quoted at the Congress were the words of one manager who declared as follows: "This development of democracy will lead to my job being taken away from me." And that is what happened. People who have become accustomed to operating only by "strong-willed" methods, without knowing how to find a common language with the masses, had to be dismissed.

In accomplishing their work, Communists in recent years have striven to increase the role of Party meetings, plenums, and conferences in drawing in as many people as possible in order to develop a collective opinion. Such a trend was also manifested at the Congress itself. In order to more fully take into consideration the desires and comments of the Communists in preparing the documents of the Congress, 15 representative working groups were formed from among the delegates. We had occasion to attend a session of the working group on the problems of working with personnel. The comrades who spoke here introduced quite a few valuable proposals and transmitted them to the Congress's editorial commission.

As was manifested from the speeches, not all Party committees, ministries, and departments are still paying sufficient attention to studying the opinions of Communists and the demands of working people. Formalism, red tape, and bureaucracy have still not been completely rooted out. At one time the the Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia passed a decree on measures to combat

these negative phenomena. This struggle must be waged even more persistently and with better planning. The Congress directly declared the following: ever, Party organization, every Communist, and worker in the republic should decisively reveal facts of bureaucratism, as well as develop criticism and self-criticism more broadly.

We understand that in our work there can be individual gaps, miscalculations, and shortcomings; this was noted in the speeches. But the main thing is to know how to draw the correct conclusions from this. The first and most important conclusion is never to be smug, not to rest on our laurels, to go farther, to achieve more, to serve as an example of self-sacrificing regard for the cause.

Z. Pataridze, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, delivered a report on the draft plan of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th Party Congress. The delegates discussed in great detail the tasks which must be carried out in the new five-year plan.

In the resolution which it adopted the Congress unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policy of the Party, the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, and its Politburo, headed up by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. Confidence was expressed that the republic's Party organization, guided by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, will ensure the unwavering fulfillment of all the plan outlines of the Leninist Party and worthily greet its 26th Congress.

At the organizational plenum which was held here E. A. Shevarnadze, a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, as elected as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia.

2384

CSO: 1800/306

REGIONAL

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Jan 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Professor E. Tadevosyan, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Socialist Nations: The Dawn of Rapprochement"]

[Text] One of the greatest achievements of developed socialism is that all the nations and nationalities in our country have secured and achieved a comprehensive progress and renaissance. Their socio-political appearance is characterized by the uniformity of the social and class structure, the indissoluble union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia under the leading role of the working class, and by the undeviating strength of their social homogeneity. The ideology of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism serves as the ideological base of all the nations and nationalities. The principally new nature of the socialist nations also determines the qualitatively new character of the interrelations between them -- fraternal friendship and unity, mutual concern, and selfless cooperation.

The construction of a developed socialist society in the USSR has opened up a new stage in the development of the Soviet socialist nation. Under these conditions the laws of socialism in the area of relations among the nationalities, and above all the laws of the blossoming and rapprochement of the socialist nation and of the further internationalization of all aspects of their life are given full play.

Such most important distinguishing signs as organic integrity and the dynamics of the social system, its political stability, and the indestructible unity of the nation are expressed in a concentrated manner in the formation of a new historical people of communities -- the Soviet people. This means that the general traits of behavior not dependent on social and national differences, the character of the people, and the world outlook of the Soviet people are gradually acquiring decisive importance.

The development of each nation or nationality does not occur apart from the rest of society but in a scenario of close mutual ties and interaction. The economies of all the peoples of the fraternal republics are flourishing in a comprehensive manner. During the period from 1913 through 1979 the overall volume of industrial production in the country, on the whole, increased 157-fold, including Belorussia -- 221-fold, Kazakhstan -- 238-fold, Moldavia -- 281-fold, Kirgizia -- 344-fold, and Armenia -- 362-fold. Moreover, it is important to keep in mind that the economy of the national republics is an integral part of the combined national economic complex of the USSR.

Above all, those industrial and agricultural sectors which have at their disposal the most favorable natural conditions and material and labor resources are developing on the basis of a socialist division of labor in the republics. This makes it possible to successfully increase the effectiveness of production and to obtain the greatest economic effect in the shortest possible time with the least expenditure of labor and means. In the Ukraine and Belorussia, for example, the machine building, metalworking, electric power, chemical, and foodstuffs sectors are being developed at a singularly rapid rate. In the republics of the Transcaucasus -- machine building, chemistry, construction materials, and the light and food industry. In the Baltic republics -- electromachine building, instrument-making, radio equipment, and so on. Agricultural workers in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are making a vast contribution to supplying the country with bread and cotton. In 1980 the grain producers of Kazakhstan provided the state with more than 1 billion poods [1 pood = 16.38 kg] of grain, and the workers of Uzbekistan -- more than 6 million tons of cotton.

The specialization of the economy of the national republics does not at all mean a one-sided, monocultural development of their society. To the contrary, the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan attests to the proportionate, comprehensive development of the national economy of the republics. The project of the CPSU Central Committee, "The basic directions of the economic and social development of the USSR for the years 1981-1985 and for the period until the year 1990", opens up before each republic new inspiring prospects and shows the way for improving the location and distribution of productive forces for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of social production, further specialization, and the proportionate development of the economies of the Union republics within a unified national economic system.

The vast improvement in the educational level of the Soviet nations and nationalities convincingly demonstrates their cultural renaissance. At the beginning of this century the prerevolutionary Russian journal VESTNIK VOSPITANIYA [Educational Bulletin], proceeding from the growth of the literacy rate taking place at that time, predicted: in order to achieve a general literacy in the Caucasus and Siberia, at least 430 years will be needed, and in Turkestan -- 4,600 years! The Soviet state needed only 2 decades to accomplish this task. Before the revolution there were only about 400 students in general education system in Tajikistan, and now there are more than 1 million. The number of students in Kirghizia and Turkmenia increased more than 100-fold. Prior to the Great October Revolution there were no students in secondary specialized institutions in those republics. Now in the 1979/80 academic year there are approximately 145,000 students and more than 120,000 students in secondary specialized institutions.

The growth of the educational level of the people of the Union republics is characterized by the following data: among those employed in the national economy 80.5 percent of all workers throughout the country have a higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education, including workers in Tajikistan -- 77 percent, Kirghizia -- 80.4, in Kazakhstan -- 80.7, in the Ukraine -- 81.3, in Turkmenia -- 82.3, in Azerbaijan -- 83.2, in Georgia -- 85.6, and in Armenia -- 86.8 percent. It is important to note that the equalization of the general education level throughout all the Union republics is practically complete under the conditions of developed socialism.

The flourishing of the socialist nation is inseparable from their steadfast progressive rapprochement.

The internationalization of the lifestyle of the peoples of our country is an inherent and objective trait of Leninist relations among the nationalities under socialism. It is above all connected with the serious growth rate of the productive forces of the country and with scientific-technical progress. In the process of creating a material-technical base for communism the productive forces and the interrelationships of production are more and more outgrowing the comparatively narrow limits of the individual national regions and republics.

The construction of the Nurekskaya GES, the largest hydroelectric power plant in Central Asia, was completed a year ago in Tajikistan on the river Vakhsh. More than 300 enterprises from almost all the Union republics supplied the equipment and materials for this project, and representatives of 40 nationalities participated in its construction. The power from this station is being used in all of Soviet Central Asia and even beyond its borders.

And KamaAZ [Kama Motor Vehicle Plant], VAZ [Volga Motor Vehicle Plant], "Atommash" [not further identified], BAM [Baykal-Amur Trunk Line], and the Western Siberia Fuel and Power Complex? Yes, these and many other projects are excellent examples of the international nature of the contemporary productive forces being created in our country.

The further rapprochement of the Soviet nation in the decisive sphere of social life -- in the sphere of production -- is determined by the intensification of the specialization of the economy within the international framework of a unified economic complex and by the development of interrepublic cooperative ties on this basis.

The interrelationships and the interdependence of the economic life of all the republics are being expanded and intensified in the building of communism. Therefore, the responsibility of each republic for the timely accomplishment of the planned tasks and adopted socialist obligations is increasing radically. Indeed, the successes and failures of one of them directly affects the development of the other. As was noted at the 25th Congress of the CPSU, the unified economic organism that has come to be within the borders of the whole country for the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples.

The rapprochement of the nations is taking place not only in economic, but also in socio-political and intellectual areas. Thus in the course of building communism the interrepublic migration of peoples is becoming more prevalent, and the number of people from nationalities other than the indigenous population of each republic is increasing. According to data from the all-Union 1979 census in 10 of the 15 Union republics the representatives of other nationalities comprise more than one-fourth of the population, and in the majority of the autonomous republics -- more than half. Presently each republic is a multinational collective where national peculiarities are organically combined with international, overall Soviet traits and traditions. The number of mixed families is steadfastly increasing. In 1970 they numbered 8 million.

In the social rapprochement of nations a most important role is being played by the increase in the national detachments of the working class. Its leading role in the life of society is being increased. A strengthening of the social homogeneity of society and a consolidation of the indissoluble union of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia large detachments of the working class have been formed in all the Union republics today. They make up the majority of the population of the republics.

The comprehensive development of the Union state system and the national state system of the republics on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism and Soviet democracy is of considerable importance in the political rapprochement of nations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, states the Constitution of the USSR, is a unified multinational state of the Union, formed on the basis of the principle of socialist federalism as a result of the free self-determination of nations and the voluntary association of Soviet socialist republics enjoying equal rights. The USSR embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and unites all the nations and nationalities for the purpose of the joint building of communism. The 1977 USSR Constitution reflected the strengthening of the Union principles of our state and at the same time expanded the sovereign rights of the Union republics.

One guiding nucleus of a unified and multinational Soviet people is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- a party of Leninist internationalists in their ideology and policies, make-up and structure. The CPSU unites the progressive representative of more than 100 nationalities. Communists of any nationality, being members of a unified party, have the same rights and obligations and bear equal responsibility for the fate of the country. The CPSU, its policies, its guiding role -- is the chief guarantee of the further consolidation of the international unity of a multinational Soviet society.

More and more common traits of a high spiritual make-up, which embody the best traditions of the peoples of the USSR, are coming together in the Soviet people of various nationalities. A rich and capacious feeling of overall national pride, which organically includes in itself feelings of national consciousness, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, has formed and is becoming steadfastly stronger.

This is reflected in the development of culture. In our national state the rapid growth of national cultures is being accompanied by their further rapprochement and mutual enrichment. Today we can with complete justification not only talk about national cultures, but also about a unified Soviet culture -- socialist in its content, diverse in its national forms, and international in its spirit and character.

The rapprochement of nations is also taking place in the area of language. During the years of Soviet rule more than 40 nationalities of the country have received their own written language for the first time. Instruction in the schools is being conducted in dozens of national languages, newspapers, journals, and books are being published in almost a hundred languages. Also the understanding of the Russian language among representatives of the non-Russian nationality is expanding from year to year. Thus among them in 1959 -- 10.2 million people called the Russian language their native language, in 1969 -- 13 million, and in 1979 -- 16.3 million people. The Russian language of international intercourse -- is one of the most important factors for the further strengthening of the

friendship and brotherhood of the people of the USSR.

In a speech before the electors of the Baumanskiy District in the City of Moscow in February 1980 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the main tendency in the development of the social relations of a mature socialism is the further consolidation of the unity and the cohesion of Soviet society. Along with an ideological-political and social cohesion it also includes the unity of the nations and nationalities of our country, which is expressed in the close intertwining and merging of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, in the creation of a unified national economic complex, and in the beneficial mutual penetration of national cultures.

Recently Soviet workers and the people of all the nations and nationalities of our country have been making great strides in politics and labor in preparation for the 26th Congress of the CPSU. They are filled with a profound patriotic aspiration to successfully accomplish the party's grandiose program of economic and social development for our socialist Fatherland.

10576

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REGIONAL

ECONOMIST BACKS RAYON, REPUBLIC AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AS MORE DEMOCRATIC

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 63-71

[Article by A. Bondars, candidate of economic sciences: "Improve the Administration of Agro-Industrial Complexes"]

[Text] The agricultural sector is an important component of the country's integrated national economic complex. Dependent upon the level of its development, to a considerable degree, is the realization of the highest goal of social production under socialism--the most complete satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of people.

The present-day level of the development of productive forces as well as the achievements of scientific and technical progress allow and objectively require a transition to a new and higher stage of implementing the Leninist cooperative plan. This stage is characterized by a further development of specialization and concentration of agricultural production based on inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration along with its conversion to an up-to-date industrial-type base. This is the mainline direction of the further development of socialist agriculture.

The successful restructuring of our economy's agrarian sector depends primarily on what rates will be used to create the material and technical base appropriate to the new stage and to put the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice. At the same time, in order to carry out this task, as L. I. Brezhnev pointed out at the October 1976 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we need to develop a well-formed system of measures which would ensure the clear inter-relationship of all branches of the agro-industrial complex and of all the enterprises and organizations included within it. This is an important and complex problem, and it must be solved in a well-thought-out manner, gradually, and in proportion to the development of productive forces, production itself, and the maturation of conditions for the appropriate--inter-related and coordinated--changes in the organization and administration of the agro-complexes. Moreover, we must take into consideration the fact that with the further development of agriculture its ties with the various spheres of the national economy will be expanded and complicated, and an ever-increasing number of sectors will establish more or less firm ties with it. Hence, the question inevitably arises concerning the organizational changes, primarily with regard to the central, directly interconnected units of AIK (agro-industrial complexes) in the production-technical plan. On the coordinated and harmonious functioning of these units primarily depends the yield of the greatest possible amount of high-quality output necessary to our society. In determining these units, we must proceed from the statement by L. I. Brezhnev, made by him at

the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Life shows that agricultural production cannot be considered in isolation from the system of procurements, transport, storage, processing, and trade in food products. All this is a unified foodstuff complex.... and as a unified complex it needs to be administered, ensuring the uninterrupted and rapid processing of output--from production to the shelves."

In order to improve the administration in all spheres of the APK, all its units, as well as its connections, it is necessary to gradually improve planning, economic relations, and the entire economic mechanism, and to carry out a whole number of important measures.

Analysis has shown that at the present stage of development of agriculture for an effective administration of production, for successful direction of the processes of specialization, concentration, and industrialization, based on inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, it is most feasible to create unified formations in the form of RAPO (regional agro-industrial associations).

This conforms to the spirit of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production, Based on Inter-Farm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration," where the following is stated: "With respect to the territorial-sectorial criterion, production associations are organized, as a rule, within the borders of an administrative rayon. In this instance the farms create under conditions of cooperation large-scale specialized inter-farm enterprises, and they determine the directions of specialization regarding the production of commodity output in each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, while they jointly carry out measures for converting all the sectors of agricultural production to an industrial base within the framework of the association." Testimony to the effectiveness of such formations has been provided by the experience accumulated in the Talsinskiy Rayon and the Valmierskiy Rayon of our republic, the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon of the Estonian SSR, and the Abashakiy Rayon of the Georgian SSR.

Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations constitute state-cooperative formations; they include kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations of a rayon agro-industrial complex. Here both forms of socialist property ownership jointly function, develop, and approach one another. But this process is extremely complex, at present it is still insufficiently regulated, and it is being implemented in various ways in various localities. This is why we need a fundamental theoretical and legal development of this problem.

Within RAPO favorable conditions have been created for the coordinated, harmonious production and socioeconomic development of the basic units of a rayon agro-industrial complex, to be carried out in accordance with an integrated plan. Within the framework of this formation processes of specialization, concentration, and industrialization develop more successfully both in the sphere of production as well as services, based on the centralized administration of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

Rayon Agro-Industrial Associations are subordinate to the rayispolkoms and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. They ensure the implementation of their

decisions and dispositions, and they exercise the functions of administrative, organizational, and economic control. The administrative machinery of agriculture of the rayispolkoms, as is well known, has been abolished and basically modified into the machinery of the rayon agro-industrial associations, which exercise the basic functions of administering agriculture in a rayon. We must emphasize that what has occurred here is not simply the substitution of one machinery for another, the mechanical transfer of functions, but an organic combination of administrative, organizational, economic, and production functions, as the result of which a new and improved type of machinery has emerged. It is called upon to a lesser extent than previously to exercise an administrative influence over the production being administered. The RAPO machinery has been accorded the right to carry out quite a wide range of economic, financial, and other activities--it is fully empowered to directly create production lines, centralized funds and their expenditure, work out and establish prices and estimates on products for internal exchange and internal services, i.e., to carry out functions which were not inherent to the administration of agriculture by the rayispolkoms.

With the formation of such an association there has been an increased role and importance for the agricultural rayon in the organization and administration of the management and the socioeconomic activities of the rayon agro-industrial complex, favorable conditions are created so that the Party, Soviet, and other organs by means of the association and its administrative machinery may influence in a centralized and well-planned manner the processes of specialization, concentration, and industrialization in the rayon, and flexibly and dynamically regulate the processes of agro-industrial integration, as well as administering the development and strengthening of inter-farm ties.

An association, its council and board are formed in a democratic way. Its collegial organs of administration include representatives of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural enterprises, as well as those of organizations servicing agriculture. This facilitates the further development of the democratic principles of administration, a broader-based and more multi-faceted attraction of the broad masses of laborers into it at all levels. At the same time, within the RAPO administration the principle of collective leadership in resolving the most important questions is organically combined with the principle of one-man leadership in implementing the outlined measures and resolving operational questions.

The Talsinskiy RAPO has been functioning for slightly more than three years and the Valmierskiy for one year, so it is still premature to provide a final estimate of the economic efficiency of their activities. Even now, however, it is obvious that they ensure a more active involvement of groups in utilizing the existing production resources, increasing efficiency and labor productivity; in short, they have demonstrated their viability. Nevertheless, it is completely obvious that the associations have considerable as yet unused possibilities for further increasing the efficiency of their activities. We must put these into operation as rapidly as possible, as well as solving a whole series of complex problems, including those connected with improving the structure of RAPO.

Analysis testifies to the fact that, in particular, it would be feasible for the rayon divisions of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the inter-kolkhoz construction organizations, and the mobile, mechanized columns of land-reclamation and water-supply construction not only to take part in RAPO's activities, as is done at present, but

also to become a part of it and be included within its jurisdiction. In our opinion, it is feasible, on the basis of an association of Goskonsel'khoshtekhnika and the farms to create organizations of a RAPO which would concern themselves with the problems of mechanization and energy and which would have the following subdivisions: agronomical service and performance of mechanical operations; maintenance and repair of the machinery (mobile and stationary); agricultural transport; fuels and lubricating materials; material and technical supply; energy services; introduction of new equipment and technology, labor protection and safety. This organization could operate on the basis of the "Statute on Inter-Farm Organization (Enterprise)," as approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. With its creation there appears the possibility of concentrating in a feasible amount the equipment and directing its utilization in a well-planned manner from the center, of improving technical maintenance and repair services, operationally moving about machines and staffs of mechanics, organizing their training better and increasing their skills. Certain processing enterprises which have a sharply expressed local nature should also be integrated with farms into agro-industrial enterprises. These measures would permit a better regulation of the interconnections and inter-relationships among the various units of an agro-industrial complex, more effective administration of resources which are of rayon importance and which take part in the process of producing agricultural output, and aiming all the units of an APK at achieving the best end results.

Beginning in October 1978 in the Talsinskiy Rayon the RAPO administrative organs undertook to perform the functions of the council of inter-farm organization with regard to the artificial insemination of livestock. Experience has shown that this was the correct decision, for because of it duplication was eliminated between the activities of various collective administrative organs. Practical experience has shown that a council and an association board are capable of administering all inter-farm cooperative ties.

In our opinion, therefore, it is also feasible to entrust the new administrative organs with performing the functions of other collective administrative organs as well with respect to inter-kolkhoz and inter-farm formations, for example, MSO (inter-farm construction organizations), as well as those of the rayon Council of Kolkhozes.

RAPO form the middle level of administering republic agro-industrial complexes. Basically they will decide at this level the problems of organizing production and servicing it both in the state and the collective sectors, as well as on the personal subsidiary (private) farms of workers, kolkhoz members, and office employees; they will have at their disposal the utilization of all resources taking part in the production of agricultural output.

However, the changes which are taking place in the organization of production and their administration on farms and in rayons, the need to implement them in the future as well, the strengthening of the interactions of the units of an agro-complex at various levels advances to the foreground the essential necessity of improving the system of administration for the republic agro-industrial complexes as well. It is precisely at the republic level that it is possible to ensure the optimum development of all sectors belonging to it, to achieve the most effective combination of the territorial and sectorial principles of administration.

However, this is an extremely complex problem. Various proposals have been set forth regarding ways to solve it. For example, the well-known specialist in this field, Corresponding Member of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, M. Bronshteyn, considers that to administer a republic agro-industrial complex which unites rayon territorial units, specialized enterprises, and all-republic services, it would be useful to create an appropriate committee under the republic's Council of Ministers and a subdivision within Gosplan. All the ministries, organizations, and associations entering into an APK ought to retain their independence and responsibility within the framework of their own spheres of activity. But the committee should be called upon to coordinate the activity of all the parts of the agro-industrial complex, having worked out an appropriate program for its integrated, proportional development, and achieving the most effective utilization of resources to ensure the plan requirements (centralized and internal) for the end product. To do this it must have an operating mechanism, perform specific organizational-economic functions, and have at its disposal appropriate funds for economic activity. The feasibility of creating agro-industrial committees at the country-wide level, in the union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts has also been pointed out by Doctor of Juridical Sciences B. Klyukin.

In our view, however, these proposals are far from indisputable. Thus, it must be taken into consideration that a republic's Council of Ministers is an organ of general competence and as such at the given stage decides all problems of an intersectorial nature, coordinates and harmonizes the activities of ministries and departments which administer various spheres of an APK. Furthermore, the creation of agro-industrial committees would lead to the formation of yet another additional stage in the administrative system, as a result of which ministries and departments would be further removed from the Councils of Ministers. Thus, the entire system of administration would be made more complicated. It is thought that the proposals of the above-mentioned authors could be utilized only at the first, brief, transitional phase of improving the administration of republic APK.

Study of the given problem allows us to draw the conclusion that in order to organize and administer the principal interconnected central units of a republic agro-industrial complex, it would be most feasible to create a stage-by-stage, integrated formation in the form of a republic agro-industrial association (ReAIO). But who should be included in this formation? In the first place, by means of integration and modification they should include republic departments with their subordinate subdivisions, which now directly administer agricultural production and service it (the Ministries of Agriculture, Land Reclamation, and Water Supply, as well as Goskomsel'khoztekhnika of the Latvian SSR, and the Latvkolkhozstroy republic organization). Then ReAIO ought to include all enterprises and organizations which procure and process agricultural output--the Ministries of the Meat and Milk Industries, as well as, in part, those of the food and light industries (fruit and vegetable, alcohol and starch, flax-processing, and sugar-beet plants), that is, those enterprises which with regard to production and technology are directly linked with agriculture and form the following cycle: production--procurement--processing of agricultural product, and which carry out the final step in making the output available for public consumption. Subsequently it will be necessary to determine the feasibility of including within republic agro-industrial formations the capacities of the Ministry of Trade and the Latpotrebsoyus with respect to the procurement, processing, and marketing of various agricultural

output (fruit, vegetables, and potatoes). What precisely and in what manner it is feasible to include here must be determined in further studies.

After all these measures, according to our computations, approximately 312,000 workers will be engaged in the republic agro-industrial formations; they will include about 700 independent enterprises, having at their disposal some 4,758 million rubles of fixed capital, and they will turn out a gross product aimed at 2,700 million rubles.

In the future it will also be necessary to determine the place within the republic APO the place of forestry and the timber industry. An analysis of the processes taking place in our republic as well as others, and also those of foreign countries, allows us to draw the conclusion that the above-mentioned sphere is also an organic component of the agro-industrial complex.

At present in the republic state lumbering enterprises and organizations utilize approximately 65 percent, sovkhozes--12 percent, and kolkhozes--19 percent of all the suitable forest areas. Moreover, operations in the above-mentioned sectors are conducted in isolation from each other. Perhaps we should recognize it as rational in the future to carry out all lumbering operations within a unified system.

To our way of thinking, there is no need to include within the ReAPO the enterprises functioning on our republic's territory which manufacture the means of production for agriculture. Inasmuch as they are of inter-republic importance, it is feasible to integrate them into a unified system on the national economic level.

The transition from the existing to the future, more improved system of organizing and administering a republic agro-industrial complex must be carried out gradually; at first, we must solve the problems of integrating those units where the appropriate conditions have matured in the first place.

It is feasible to divide the creation of a ReAPO into two phases. The first--the preparation for the completely organized formation of the central units of a republic APK--can be implemented in several variants. Leadership for this work may be provided by forming a committee on the APO under the republic's Council of Ministers or an independently functioning council of the ReAPO, or even a council within the central unit of the republic APK--the Ministry of Agriculture of the Latvian SSR, with the transfer to it and to the ministry's bureaucratic apparatus of the functions of harmonizing and coordinating the activities of the principal partners of the republic APK, as well as working out and implementing measures to radically reform the administration of the republic APK. It is thought that it would be feasible to include within such an organ the directors of the above-listed ministries and departments. It could be headed up under the first two variants by the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR or the republic's Minister of Agriculture, while in the third variant--it could be the Minister of Agriculture. Let us add that, in our opinion, the preference ought to be given to this last-named variant.

Ministries and departments entering into the ReAPO in the first phase should retain their own legal status, economic independence, and departmental system of subordination. During this period the ReAPO Council would be called upon to coordinate and harmonize the activities of the partners belonging to the formation, as well as to carry out the development and direction for implementing the program--the scheme

for the integrated proportional development of all spheres of ReAPO, inter-farm co-operation, agro-industrial integration, concentration and specialization of production, strengthening the processing and servicing enterprises and organizations, the gradual integration of various units and types of activity by the associations (at first, perhaps, planning, material and technical supply, production, procurement and processing of flax and sugar beets); it should also provide direction for working out and implementing plans for improving the organizational structure and the system of administering ReAPO, test, check out, and introduce measures which have been developed; engage in working out other problems pertaining to the activity of the formation, regulating its internal and external ties, and economic relations.

After developing, approving, and partially introducing a detailed plan for the formation of a ReAPO, as well as adopting the appropriate directives, the second phase can begin; here the unified integration of ReAPO would take shape fully, a unified machinery would be formed to administer all its units, based on the apparatus of the ministries and departments included within it; this former apparatus will be eliminated as such.

And subsequently the entire formation should be headed up, in our opinion, by a council which has been created on a democratic basis and which would consist of representatives delegated by the rayon agro-industrial associations, processing and servicing enterprises, and organizations directly subordinate to ReAPO. It is feasible that under the council there should function a collective organ in the form of a Presidium or a collegium for operational direction of the ReAPO activity. This organ, elected or approved by the council, could include the chairman of the ReAPO council, his deputies, directors of services and formations, or other members of the council. Both within the council as a whole and attached to individual services and formations scientific and technical councils could be created which would include scientists, experienced workers, specialists in appropriate branches, and leading production workers. Thus, in the directorship of the entire formation one-man leadership would be organically connected with collective leadership.

But what kind of structure should the ReAPO have? In our opinion, it would be feasible to have both its service subdivisions as well as the republic production associations function within its framework. It is obvious that it should include planning and economic services, as well as those concerned with accounting and reports, financing, etc.; it should also encompass production associations on mechanization and energy, material and technical supply, construction of buildings and facilities, land reclamation and water-supply construction, grain production and processing, as well as that of potatoes, flax, milk, meat, raising wild animals, poultry farming, and others. Within the services and production associations we must include the appropriate scientific research subdivisions and, where feasible, create scientific and production associations, thus organically linking science with practice. When the matter is arranged in such a way, genuine possibilities will begin to appear for developing and implementing an interconnected system of targeted programs: for example, for reclaiming and irrigating lands, rural construction, and the production of milk and meat products.

Production and scientific-production associations must be accorded the opportunity to organize on a most rational and economical basis the entire cycle: production--procurement--transportation--storage--processing, and (with respect to

some types of output) marketing to the public. This is very important because now at the junctures between the components of the cycle insufficient coordination has been allowed, and, as a result, there are the greatest losses. The republic scientific and production association of fruit and vegetable cultivation, for example, may be joined by enterprises now operating within the "Latgales konservy" and "Latvijas konservy" associations, as well as the corresponding subdivisions of the present scientific research institutions. Through RAPO it would administer and influence the production and processing of fruits and vegetables on farms and in inter-farm enterprises. The volume of its output would exceed 90 million rubles. By the way, in creating the association it would be useful to utilize the experience accumulated in the Moldavian SSR.

From the proposals put forth above it follows that it would be feasible to subordinate the processing and servicing enterprises having a republic or inter-rayon status, as well as scientific research institutions and special educational institutions to the corresponding formations of an agro-industrial association, but not to RAPO. After a preliminary study it should also be determined whether or not it is more correct also to subordinate enterprises which produce a single product (e.g., wild animal raising or poultry farming).

Thus, on the republic level as well an integrated formation is created, ensuring an organic combination of the principles of territorial and sectorial administration (the latter is narrowly specialized). On all levels of administration there appears the possibility of administering well the processes of specialization, concentration, and industrialization of production, inter-farm ties, and the process of agro-industrial integration. The proposed system itself will, in our opinion, facilitate the most effective implementation of these processes.

The ReAPO Council and its services are called upon to carry out the development and direct the implementation of the program--the scheme of the unified, proportional development of the principal spheres of the republic agro-industrial complex. They should receive all financial and material-technical resources through one channel, distribute them most rationally throughout all spheres, proceeding from the necessity of ensuring the best end results; have at their disposal centralized funds for the development of production, economic influence on various partners, evening out the conditions of management and creating for all of them normal socioeconomic conditions for the development and expanded reproduction in all units; to have the possibility through a single-channel system of settling accounts with the state budget. They should be accorded the right to establish the nominal prices and quotations on produce of internal circulation and services (transport, agro-chemical, and repair), as well as to work out and utilize other effective economic instruments--payments and sanctions [fines]--, to market produce in the association's trade network, to carry out supply activity and the wholesale marketing of produce.

The solutions proposed by us, since they are methodological in nature, provide for the creation of an integrated and inter-related system of organizing and administering the principal units of a republic agro-industrial complex, and they are called upon, in our opinion, to ensure its more effective activity. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that there are a number of problems to be discussed here. Inasmuch as the creation of an administrative system is an extremely complex matter, meticulous and exact planning are necessary, along with the working out in

experiments of each of its elements, units, and the entire functioning mechanism.

With the changes in the organization and administration of the APK on the rayon and republic levels there arises the necessity of carrying out coordinated changes in the national economic APK. At this level it would be feasible to integrate agricultural machine building and other sectors, and this must be determined in additional detailed studies.

The above-mentioned changes in organizing the administration of the principal units of the republic APK obviously require definite changes in the structures of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan of the Latvian SSR. Because, of course, they will be freed from the need to decide a number of problems; the responsibility for this can be assumed by ReAPO. But within the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, in our opinion, a subdivision can be created which would focus its attention on future problems of APK development and on regulating the relations between APO and spheres which are not included within it but which do have ties with it.

It is thought that the implementation of the above-mentioned proposals will facilitate the improvement of production administration in all spheres which are called upon to guarantee a supply of foodstuffs for the population, as well as to meet the requirements of the new stage of implementing the ideas of the Leninist cooperative plan.

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REGIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY BEMOANS INEFFECTIVE IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN RURAL AREAS

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[Article by V.I. Vasil'yevich, candidate of economic sciences and secretary of the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Socio-Economic Reforms in the Rural Areas and Some Questions on Ideological Work"]

[Excerpts] Further improvements in the standard of living of Soviet people call for comprehensive and dynamic development of agricultural production based upon the efficient use of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress and the economic potential of the socialist state. The specific means and methods for solving this task were formulated in decisions handed down during the July (1978) and October (1980) Plenums of the CC CPSU. At the present time, the efforts of the party and people are concentrated on carrying out the planned measures as rapidly and completely as possible, ensuring that society is provided with the branch productivity required and achieving comprehensive social progress in the rural areas.

As noted during the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the Politburo of the Central Committee handed down a decision concerning the preparation of a food program. Here we have in mind the program calculated to bring together those questions concerned with the development of agriculture and its servicing branches of industry, procurements, storage, transportation and the processing of agricultural products and also questions on the development of the food industry and trade in food goods. At the same time, "the efficient utilization of agricultural potential" emphasized Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Plenum of the Central Committee, "is directly associated with solving the social problems in the rural areas. Although a considerable amount of work has been accomplished in this area, more still remains to be carried out."

A considerable amount of attention is being given to implementing the party's agrarian policies in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. According to preliminary data, during the years of this current five-year plan the average annual volume of gross agricultural output will amount to approximately 1.4 billion rubles. This is greater by a factor of almost 1.5 than the amount produced during the 1961-1965 period. The oblast's farmers kept their promise and carried out their harvest work in an industrious, organized and high quality manner -- notwithstanding the complicated weather conditions encountered this year, they obtained fine yields and sold more than 1.27 million tons of grain and 400,000 tons of vegetables to the state, thus exceeding the established overall volume of procurements.

A great amount of work has been carried out in the oblast following the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU in the technical re-equipping of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The mechanization of the principal production processes in crop husbandry has practically been completed and a high level of mechanization has been achieved in animal husbandry, especially on the modern fattening complexes and poultry factories.

Based upon the extensive introduction of new equipment and techniques in the oblast, specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation in production are being carried out on a broad scale. At the present time, spetskhozes [specialized farms] are producing 60 percent of the milk, 52 percent of the meat and 82 percent of the eggs. Moreover, labor productivity here is higher by a factor of 2-3 than it is at non-specialized farms. For the oblast as a whole, the output for an agricultural worker increased by a factor of 1.8 over the past 15 years.

The development of agricultural production is accompanied by considerable changes in the working and living conditions of rural workers and by growth in their spiritual interests and needs. All of this has served to confront the party organizations with a task -- to comprehend thoroughly the changes taking place in the rural areas, to constantly summarize the best experience in the upbringing of rural workers, to reveal thoroughly the causes of the shortcomings and derelictions, to determine accurately those measures which will ensure further improvements in organizational and ideological work and to carry out this work in a complete and differentiated manner in conformity with the requirements of the stage of mature socialism.

The substantial increase that has taken place in recent years in the technical equipping of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses has brought about a corresponding increase in the number of workers having modern equipment at their disposal. One out of every four individuals working in agriculture in the oblast is a machine operator. This leading branch of rural workers is responsible to a decisive degree for the final results of the economic activities -- the production of agricultural products. And so it is only natural for the party and other social organizations to devote priority attention to the ideological and political upbringing of the machine operator personnel.

The party organizations of sovkhoses and kolkhozes throughout the oblast are striving to employ a differentiated approach for the various categories of machine operators. The number of such specialists has now increased noticeably -- operators of thrashing floors, mechanic-adjusters, electricians -- dispersed among various production subunits (field crop husbandry brigades, animal husbandry farms, workshops and so forth). As a result of dispersal of the working positions, they engage much less often in propaganda and mass-political measures, they participate less in the social life of the collectives and they come out from under social control to a definite degree. Meanwhile, these workers play a great role in agricultural production and even individual instances of violations by them of discipline and order can result in extremely substantial output losses. The experience of leading collectives provides insight into the methods to be used for improving their ideological and political and labor and moral upbringing.

For example, at the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Pokrovskiy Rayon, the workers responsible for servicing mechanisms and equipment in various sectors of the farm were joined

together in one collective and a departmental party organization and komsomol group were created. This made it possible to carry out the mass-political and propaganda work at the proper level, to organize the socialist competition in a better manner and to raise the role played by the collective in combating negative phenomena.

One large detachment of rural workers warrants special mention -- the builders. Their overall number in the oblast is presently in excess of 20,000 individuals. In 1979, they built various installations valued at 275 million rubles. This is a considerable amount. However, the farm requirements for capital construction are constantly increasing. Thus one urgent task is that of making more complete use of the production capabilities of construction organizations operating in the rural areas and raising the level of labor productivity in them, which is still somewhat lower than that in the cities. The solving of this task will be greatly facilitated by the carrying out of organizational, political and cultural-educational work among the builders.

It should be recognized that today the scope and level of this work is lower than that required for educating such an important detachment of rural workers. There are many reasons for this: relatively low number of communists in the rural construction organizations, well known shortage of propaganda personnel in these organizations, the scattering of personnel among construction projects that are removed from their administrations sometimes by dozens of kilometers and the periods of idle time that still occur owing to shortcomings in supply, disorganized domestic affairs and others. In order to improve the existing situation, it is considered advisable to have the party organizations of the clients, that is, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, carry out propaganda and educational work with the builders in a more active manner, with visits to the construction projects often being included in the plans for route trips by agitator trains and agitation and culture teams, created for providing services for the machine operators and animal husbandrymen. This would exert a positive effect on the status of ideological and political work among the rural builders and improve capital construction in the rural areas.

The party organizations of the corresponding enterprises, institutes and organizations are devoting a considerable amount of time and attention to ideological and political work. However, owing to a number of factors -- territorial dissociation of the labor collectives, small numbers of workers in a majority of them, insufficiently high level of education among a portion of the personnel and also other circumstances -- it has still not been organized properly in all areas and the desired results are not always being obtained and this exerts an adverse effect on the culture of services for the rural workers. At the present time, the local (rayon and rural) party organizations are organizing more efficient coordination and concentration of propaganda and mass-agitational work among those personnel engaged in the sphere of services, they are creating group support points for this work at leading enterprises and institutes and they are organizing support for the collectives in this sphere by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, schools and clubs.

But there are still some unresolved problems here. The oblast numbers more than 1,000 so-called "small" villages, in which approximately 200,000 persons are living. During the autumn and spring period of bad roads, many of these villages,

owing to the poor road conditions, do not have stable transport contacts with the rayon centers. Political-educational and cultural-instructional work is carried out here on an individual basis and quite often on a low level. In order to improve living conditions in these villages, the material base for cultural-educational work must be strengthened, they must be visited on a regular basis by automobile clubs and agitation and culture teams, they should have movie projectors at their disposal and discussions should be held on a systematic basis and the residents should meet with leading farm workers, participate in rural gatherings and be provided with regular mail service and all goods for which there is an urgent requirement. For solving the mentioned problems, great importance is attached to disseminating the positive experience of party organizations on farms where the ideological-educational and cultural-domestic work in behalf of the populations in the small villages is headed by industrious and energetic communists.

The scientific-technical and socio-economic changes which have taken place in the rural areas require more extensive use of the labor of individuals possessing a high level of general educational training. For example, for the proper use of our available tractor fleet, we lack approximately 4,000 machine operators. Critical shortages also exist with regard to animal husbandrymen, builders, skilled consumer services workers and in other specialties. Thus we are persistently searching for means for reducing, to an economically acceptable level, the migration of the rural population to the cities and for improving the demographic situation. A special committee created by the oblast party committee has studied the availability of labor resources and the possible sources for augmenting them and it has developed a number of practical measures for promoting, on the one hand, a reduction in the loss of workers and, on the other, a raised level of labor productivity. This will make it possible to fulfill raised production plans with a lesser number of workers.

In late 1979, the oblast party committee examined the question of further improvements in the training and education of worthy replacements for the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, in light of the requirements handed down during the 25th CPSU Congress. The rural party organizations have been assigned important tasks: first of all, to develop a desire and readiness among the rural youth to dedicate their lives to the honorable profession of a grain grower and, secondly, to provide them with professional training so that they can perform highly productive work on complicated equipment. Thirdly, they must promote improvements, in every possible way, in the economic, socio-cultural and domestic living conditions in their native villages.

Life has shown that the educational role played by a socialist competition and its mobilizing force are higher in those areas where their organization is viewed as a most important task of the party, professional trade union and komsomol organizations and economic leaders and where a decisive campaign is waged against formalism and bureaucracy. Indeed it is no secret that in some areas the goals of the competition and the obligations are not worked out on the basis of broad discussion or thorough analysis of the reserves and true potential. Moreover, the course and results of the competition are not always publicized satisfactorily and full use is not always made of the available material and especially moral stimuli.

The oblast party organization is tirelessly working to improve the business-like attitude, persistence and responsibility of the economic leaders and activists of professional trade union organizations, with regard to organizing the socialist competition in an exemplary manner -- one of the most effective methods for

communist organizational development and for improving social relationships and the education of the new man.

In keeping with the tremendous socio-economic changes taking place in the rural areas, great importance is being attached to the moral training of people, the task for which, as defined during the 25th CPSU Congress, includes the formation of an active and vital position and a conscientious attitude towards social obligations. In this work, the rural party organizations are making extensive use of diverse forms and means for ideological persuasion, they are carrying out propaganda work in an active manner and they are directing their efforts towards further improving the socialist style of life. A healthy moral-psychological atmosphere has been created in the overwhelming majority of labor collectives and their work is characterized by a high level of conscientious discipline and creative activity on the part of the workers. Economic and cultural construction tasks are being solved successfully here.

At the same time, we are still encountering abnormal phenomena in a number of collectives -- the desire to take as much from society as possible without giving anything back in return, mismanagement and waste, drunkenness, hooliganism, bureaucracy and an indifferent attitude towards people and violations of labor discipline and public order. Certainly, this cannot be tolerated. At the present time, well coordinated operations have been launched on an extensive scale throughout the oblast aimed at eradicating the antipodes of communist morals and achieving the specific and earlier programmed results of the educational efforts.

A very efficient and justified form for the moral training of rural workers is the movement to transform the villages and settlements into populated points characterized by highly productive labor, a high culture and exemplary social order. The following data convincingly testifies to the effectiveness of this movement in 1979, not one legal infraction was recorded in 551 of the oblast's populated points (one third of all of the populated points).

Let us look at still another form for carrying out work with the people -- village gatherings. This has long been a means for holding discussions and reaching decisions for many problems concerned with the life and daily routine of countrymen. Life has shown that fine results are achieved in those areas where such gatherings are held on a regular basis and in an interesting manner and where they do not become a mere mediocre measure for analyzing individual misdemeanors. Based upon accumulated experience, we are presently making more active use of the social force of village gatherings in a campaign aimed at fulfilling the national economic tasks, strengthening discipline and order and improving the working conditions and leisure habits of the rural residents.

Culture occupies an important place in the spiritual life of a peasant. The best works of literature, art, music, theatre, movies and amateur art activities clearly and convincingly reveal to people the majesty of our heroic epoch and the great works and accomplishments of contemporaries.

It should be noted first of all that the oblast has a broad network of cultural centers at its disposal. The following facilities are in operation in the rural areas: 750 clubs and palaces of culture, 617 libraries, 24 musical schools, 870 portable film projectors, 60 museums which operate on a social basis and more than

2,000 recreation and reading rooms. Whereas it was not too long ago that many clubs included only an accordion or radio-gramophone in their cultural inventory, today a large portion of the club institutes has an adequate material base for organizing fruitful work by diverse types of amateur art collectives and for satisfying more completely the aesthetic requirements of the workers. A considerable role in improving cultural construction in the rural areas is being played by the creation of large complexes, based upon the voluntary merging of the resources and efforts of all institutes and organizations carrying out mass-cultural and educational work on the territory of a farm.

Effective work by cultural institutes will be dependent to a great degree upon the industry and creativity displayed by the appropriate personnel. The correctness of this statement is borne out by the fruitful activity of many dozens of energetic cultural workers. A great amount of positive experience has been accumulated in Novomoskovskiy Rayon in the training and retention of cultural workers in the rural areas. But, on the whole, the personnel problem in the oblast continues to remain rather critical. Approximately one half of the workers do not possess a specialized education and their turnover rate is considerable. The most effective means for solving the personnel problem, as pointed out by life itself, is that of sending capable rural youth from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to cultural educational institutes. During the past 3 years, the rayons have sent 350 young men and women off to pursue such study. This is eight times more than the figure for the past 3 years.

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ODESSA PIONEERS KOLKHOZ-PEASANT CONTRACTS TO FATTEN CATTLE, POULTRY

Advantages of System

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by V. Simberg, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA and S. Shander, special correspondent of SEL'SKIYE VESTI, newspaper of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Reserves of a Village Yard"]

[Text] The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled 'Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Plots of Citizens' was published this past Sunday. Among other measures, this important document emphasizes in particular the need for raising livestock and poultry on the private plots. On a strictly voluntary basis and under contractual conditions with the kolkhozes and goskhozes [state farms].

Today we are publishing the first letter of our special correspondent for SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, V. Simberg, and a correspondent for the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine SEL'SKIYE VESTI, S. Shander, concerning the valuable experience of villagers in Odesskaya Oblast and we are responding to these requirements.

The materials of the 20th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia contain a thesis entitled: "Practical Work Should Also Be Undertaken Aimed At Achieving Cooperation Between Public and Private Production on a Contractual Basis and Following the Well Known Experience of Odesskaya Oblast."

What is the essence of this thesis?

The principal enterprises in the country for the production of meat are and will continue to be the animal husbandry farms and complexes, pork factories and poultry factories. In short, the public production of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. But a new economic (and social) phenomenon is already taking hold and gathering strength: cooperation between a kolkhoz and a kolkhoz member. The essence of such cooperation is as follows. A kolkhoz concludes a contract with a kolkhoz member, a pensioner or worker for the raising and fattening of young bulls (hogs, poultry), it supplies the farmstead with young stock and feed and it pays for the weight increases

obtained, that is, for the labor involved in tending the animals and for that portion of feed obtained from the peasant yard. A definite percentage of the weight increase is left for the host as payment in kind. A contract between a goskhoz and workers and other village residents is concluded roughly along the same lines.

Thus, a plan exists. But upon what practical work is this initiative based? An answer to this question could be sought in numerous publications of the Odesskaya Oblast newspaper ZNAMYA KOMMUNIZMA [Banner of Communism]. But the overall picture for the oblast has been outlined and thereafter revealed on the farms by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences and manager of the Odesskaya Oblast Interfarm Production Association for Poultry Raising, Nikolay Il'ich Koltykov. It bears mentioning that he is responsible for this work in the oblast agricultural administration.

The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Savranskiy Rayon is a pioneer in this new form of cooperation between private plots and public farms. Whereas initially (1978), several dozens of kolkhoz families were participating in such fattening work by the following year the number had increased to hundreds. Why? The question was asked and answered by N. Koltykov: "Because such a form of cooperation is of mutual advantage to both the kolkhoz and the owner of the farmstead. For each head of livestock turned over for cooperative fattening, the kolkhoz allocates one and a half quintals of concentrated feed, one and a half tons of pulp residue or silage and up to 1 ton of straw. During the summer, unsuitable land is made available for hay procurement purposes. For the weight increase obtained, the kolkhoz makes payment based upon the weight categories. If a large-horned head of cattle is removed from cooperative fattening at a live weight of 360-400 kilograms (minus a 3 percent reduction for delivery weight), then payment is made for 1 kilogram of weight increase at the rate of 1 ruble and 70 kopecks, 401-460 kilograms -- at the rate of 2 rubles and more than 460 kilograms -- 2 rubles and 10 kopecks."

And this is profitable to the kolkhoz?

Here is the testimony offered by the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, V.A. Krokhmalyuka:

"This year, the participation of a majority of the rural population in the Village of Dubinovo in the fattening of livestock enabled the farm to sell 1,200 tons of meat to the state, against a plan calling for only 900 tons. The following figures testify to the economic effectiveness of cooperation: the profitability for beef produced in the village yards amounted to 20 percent and the net profit from one head -- from 80 to 160 rubles. This year alone the kolkhoz obtained 180,000 rubles of net income from such cooperation. Nor can we overlook the fact that in order to maintain the young bulls raised by the residents of the village, the farm would have required several additional facilities or an entire complex."

But did the owners of the farmsteads sustain losses? Were the conditions for this cooperation acceptable to the population? Are they interested in them?

Our brother correspondent from the newspaper SEL'SKIYE VESTI can best answer these questions. He was recently in Dubinovo. But instead of a reply, he readdresses N. Koltykov and adds, not without a smile, that the subject of this worn out article obviously requires cooperation ... the efforts of journalists.

Thus it was that we became co-authors. Fresh facts poured from the notebook of the co-worker:

"A new endeavor" stated a combine operator at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, F.D. Yurchak, "it is profitable for both us and the farm. Indeed the village farmyard receives 700-750 rubles for each fattened young bull."

"Mutually advantageous cooperation" related pensioner Petr Adamovich Khominskiy, "has been warmly received by the village residents."

I would certainly think so! Petr Adamovich and his wife Lyubov' Gavrilovna have already fattened two young bulls. For their work, they received 1,400 rubles from the kolkhoz. The family is presently raising one more young bull.

By way of displaying concern for a diverse and high calorie ration for his livestock, P.A. Khominskiy used a portion of his garden for raising forage crops. He obtains three harvests annually from a small tract. The village soviet has approved his experience in organizing a private crop rotation plan and recommended that it be disseminated and introduced for use on the gardens of other residents of Dubinovo. The deputies of local soviets and the kolkhoz leaders and specialists are furnishing all possible assistance in replenishing the feed supplies of the village yards through the use of wild grasses and club rush. During the summer, work is constantly organized on off days in behalf of the state; on such days, hay is procured from alongside the Yuzhnyy Bug River, from forest strips and from unsuitable lands.

By making proper use of the feed obtained from the kolkhoz and all feed production reserves, many of the village's residents are obtaining kilogram weight increases on a daily basis during fattening and thus they are delivering cattle in the high weight categories. Moreover, both sides are profiting: the farm and the village yard.

For the third year in a row, the family of team leader G.F. Gorash has raised two young bulls in the village on the basis of a contract concluded with the kolkhoz. It has earned 1,500 rubles annually for doing so. Pensioner I.M. Stel'makh, teacher M.Z. Tsaruk, V.P. Loban' and many other village workers are raising young long-horned cattle stock on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation.

"If you are bored with computing rubles and tons" suggested Nikolay Il'ich, "take a look at other aspects of the new cooperation. Provision has been made for attracting additional labor resources. This in turn will accelerate the turnover of the animals in the private sector. And what about the moral climate? Youth press correspondents arrived from Moscow. They offered a fine suggestion: why not organize a competition for students for raising the best looking lamb or even a goose?"

N.I. Kotykov unfolded a multi-colored placard: "Private Poultry Raising -- Profitable" (from an experiment in raising poultry on farms in Odesskaya Oblast based upon mutually advantageous cooperation). And he added slyly:

"I have heard that they adore pork in Estonia. And a well fattened goose is not suitable for the New Year's table. The residents of Odessa will not reject it."

The residents of the Village of Beloles'ya were the first in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon to raise poultry on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation. A general meeting of kolkhoz members and village gatherings laid the foundation for this fine work. On a contractual basis, the population decided to fatten the traditional bird for their local yards -- geese.

The contracts which were prepared for the residents of Beloles'ya by the Kolkhoz imeni Kutuzov and the village soviet set forth in a clear manner the rights and obligations of both sides. They called for the farm to supply the village yards with 1-day old goslings and to provide, free of charge, 2 kilograms of grain forage per kilogram of live weight of poultry to be turned over by the population. For their part, the residents of Beloles'ya were obligated to raise and return to the kolkhoz 70 percent of the geese accepted and at a live weight of no less than 4 kilograms each. The payment for raising the poultry was also defined. The kolkhoz was obligated to pay 50 kopecks for each kilogram of live weight in the geese. The contract was signed by representatives of the yards, the kolkhoz chairman and by the chairman of the village soviet. During the course of improving this mutually advantageous cooperation, the conditions for these contracts were defined more precisely and changed somewhat.

The organizational problems associated with this new work were resolved by M.P. Slavenko, newly assigned to the post of representative of the administration. The kolkhoz provided transport vehicles for delivering the poultry and feed to the village yards.

The initial contracts with the kolkhoz for raising poultry were concluded by the party committee, the farm leaders and the village activists. Their example was followed by many other residents of Beloles'ya. In 1979, 280 residents with yards, one third of the entire population, raised poultry here on a cooperative basis. The Belyy family willingly undertook to raise young geese obtained from the kolkhoz. It had always had poultry and young pigs on its private plot and in response to a proposal by the administration, the mistress of the yard and a worker at a local store, Ye.G. Belaya, stated:

"A goose is a domestic bird. Assisted by the kolkhoz, we will encounter no difficulties in raising them."

Yelena Gaigor'yevna was supported fully by her husband -- a work instructor at the Beloles'ya Secondary School, Dmitriy Ivanovich Belyy. The principal tasks with regard to tending the poultry were borne by the adults. They received willing assistance from their children.

The overall family concern for tending the poultry and the domestic animals aided the parents in instilling a love for work in their children and a sense of responsibility for assigned tasks.

In 1980, the Belyy family undertook to raise 1,000 young geese. In accordance with the contract, for fattening them the family was to receive free of charge from the kolkhoz approximately 7 tons of mixed feed (3 kilograms per kilogram of live weight subject to be delivered) and it was to turn over to the kolkhoz 70 percent of the fattened poultry weighing 2,131 kilograms. For doing so, the family was to be paid 1,066 rubles. In addition, it was permitted to retain approximately 300 geese.

Constant concern for the great and small needs of the village yards and the attention given to them motivated the village residents into raising poultry for the kolkhoz. Of considerable importance also with regard to attracting a majority of the residents to this new work was the fact that the kolkhoz undertook to provide veterinary services for the young geese turned over for fattening and thus there were no delays in their being turned over. Once they were raised, the farm gathered up the poultry using its own transport vehicles and following a very strict schedule.

"This year" related the chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kutuzov, I.P. Obshnyy, "the village yards have supplied our farm with approximately 100 tons of meat produced on cooperative basis. Next year, 150 tons will be produced on a contractual basis and by the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan -- 300 tons.

It is interesting to note that the production cost for a quintal of goose meat on farms of the kolkhoz exceeds 160 rubles and yet it is only 95 rubles when produced in the yards of kolkhoz members. This is explained by the fact that when a small number of poultry are maintained in the yards of village residents, they are easier to tend, the task of organizing the use of food and garden remnants is facilitated and maximum protection can be afforded the animals. However, this is not meant to imply that the kolkhoz is ruling out the possibility of increasing the production of poultry meat in the public sector. It is sufficient to state that 200 tons have already been obtained here this year and in 1978 -- only 103 tons.

A great amount of work in the organization of poultry fattening on a contractual basis is being carried out on other farms in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon and also in Saratskiy, Baltskiy, Kominternovskiy and Kiliyskiy Rayons. Here, based upon mutually advantageous cooperation, 20,000-30,000 head of poultry are presently being raised.

* * *

Our second letter will contain a discussion on how a definite social climate is being created in the interest of motivating the villagers into willingly raising livestock and poultry.

Abuses Exposed

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Part 2 of article by V. Simberg, special correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA and S. Shander, special correspondent of SEL'SKIYE VESTI, newspaper of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine: "Reserves of a Village Yard"]

[Text] It was a gloomy December morning and Nikolay Il'ich Koltykov was transporting us from Odessa to the north -- to the border separating Nikolayevskaya and Kirovogradskaya Oblasts. Because of the fog and notwithstanding the otherwise fine weather, we moved along at a snail's pace. The possibility arose of continuing a discussion which arose several days earlier in the agricultural administration. We even unfolded a map of the oblast.

Here it bears mentioning that one of the authors of the article had visited Izmail'skiy Rayon earlier on other matters -- fishing. However, today he was

interested in the problem of the new cooperation. But there was nothing to see in the rayon -- the farm leaders were busy with plowing work and other concerns of the land.

"This is a flimsy excuse" stated Nikolay Il'ich categorically, "In the Danube River region there are many lakes, club rush and vast amounts of green plants. Look at the map. Tatarbunarskiy and Saratskiy Rayons are not very distant. In the former, as we have already mentioned, approximately 4,000 hogs and 100,000 head of poultry are being fattened in village yards. In the latter -- 4,300 hogs. Actually, there are many skeptics among the farm leaders in Izmail'skiy Rayon. They are individuals of little faith. Yes and here and there in the rayon organizations they are biding their time. Indeed, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev reminds us of an interlocutor; it was during the November (1976) Plenum of the CC CPSU that he stated. Quoting by memory: "A requirement also exists for creating a definite social climate in which the kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers would come to feel that they were performing useful state work when raising livestock and poultry on their private plots."

"It is considerably more difficult to create a social climate than it is to establish a fine animal husbandry farm."

"Agreed. Here one must take into account the local conditions, customs and, if you wish, even the traditions. A very interesting article entitled "Our Farmsteads and Our Land" was written on this subject by Hero of Socialist Labor and chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, Ye. Dunskiy. Have you had occasion to read it?"

We will cite some extracts from this publication for the readers of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA:

"Our krays are characterized by rather complicated relief, with unsuitable land constituting one third of the kolkhoz land -- 600 hectares. However, although these hectares are unsuitable for the use of tractors, combines and other items of equipment, they nevertheless can be employed for the grazing of livestock and for cutting down grasses manually. And as well as I can remember, our kolkhoz members maintained cows, sheep and hogs -- and sufficient feed was available for both the public and private poultry."

On one occasion, a trend towards sharply reducing the number of livestock and poultry in the private sector appeared. It was almost an ideal situation for a kolkhoz member to have empty cattle sheds and barns and for flowers to be blooming in his garden. There were those who believed that an individual could devote all of his strength and capabilities to the public farm if he did nothing on his own farmstead. Some of my colleague-chairmen were quite proud when on one occasion there was not one "privately owned" cow in their village.

I am not planning to be a hypocrite when I say: "this trend did not please me!" Indeed, life serves up another aspect: if an individual is a good and industrious kolkhoz member, then in all probability his private plot is maintained in complete order. And his children, from infancy, are accustomed to tending the household livestock and poultry and assisting their elders in the field. No parasites are raised on this land.

A question might arise: why is it that the administration and the kolkhoz chairman display such great interest in the private farm of a kolkhoz member and a village resident in general? I will answer. Because the land, including the private plots and grazing areas, the farmstead animals and so forth belong forever to the kolkhoz. The grain issued to a kolkhoz member for rubles earned and other feed are grown on this land. That is, the kolkhoz hectares essentially work for both the public and private sectors. And if this is so, would it not be fair to credit the kolkhoz member only with the statistics on the output of the public farm?

Certainly, the labor hero is correct. In the new decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, published on Sunday, it is clearly defined: "The livestock, poultry and surplus milk procured by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises, based upon contracts concluded with kolkhoz members, manual and office workers and other citizens, are sold by these farms to the state and they are credited to their production volumes and towards fulfillment of the state plan for the procurement of agricultural products, with the established bonuses being paid out based upon the quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Nikolay Il'ich related still another interesting speech, delivered before a zonal seminar-conference by the chairman of the leading Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, V. Krakhmalyuk. And again we would like to cite some extracts from it.

Cooperation between a kolkhoz and a kolkhoz member represents only one form for realizing the potential of a farmstead. Just as in the past, a peasant still has other means, developed over the years, for selling the surplus products of his private plot: state procurements through the village soviet, sales to consumer cooperation on a commission basis and, finally, the market.

Thus these existing forms for the sale of products from a farmstead must continue to be developed and the host should be permitted to select the purchaser. But in the case of any of these variants, he is entitled to count upon assistance being provided by the kolkhoz or local soviet.

And indeed some chairmen issue young stock to the farmsteads under pressure -- they maintain that you do not take a young kolkhoz pig and allow it to be sold as private property! Or there are such incidents as: a chairman summons a kolkhoz member and demands: "Take a calf from the farm and if it dies -- you will have to pay for its value. A harmful practice! Cooperation between a kolkhoz and a kolkhoz member is a strictly voluntary arrangement and nobody is permitted to destroy this principle.

Some farm leaders employ "cooperation" to conceal direct eye-wash, wherein a kolkhoz purchases a fattened animal from a farmstead and immediately thereafter ships it to a meat combine, without having invested any labor in the fattening work or any money in the form of feed expenditures. This is a direct violation of procurement discipline. If a kolkhoz takes an animal from a homestead, then it should be a young one and the relationship with the kolkhoz member must be set forth in the contract; a calf or young pig is placed on the balance of the farm in accordance with the prescribed form.

Thus, my reader, while engaging in useful discussions, we were transported by Koltykov over the Odessa - Kiev Highway to the north of Odesskaya Oblast -- to the rayon center of Lyubashevka.

The secretary of the Lyubashevskiy Rayon Party Committee Mikhail Filippovich Shpakovskiy and the chief of the rayon agricultural administration Georgiy Vasil'yevich Berezanskiy stated that in this rayon with a population of 8,000, 45,000 head of large-horned cattle are being maintained and in the private yards -- 7,500. The cattle are of the red steppe strain. This year, 11-13 percent of the overall plan for delivering beef to the state will be accomplished by means of cooperation. It is expected that this figure will be increased to 20 percent in 1981.

"True, our uncles would not accept poultry for fattening. They were not accustomed to doing so!" the chief of the agricultural administration shrugged his shoulders and, taking note of how Koltykov's face seemed to cloud over, he hastened to add: "On the other hand, extremely tasty pork sausages are being made in Yasinovo. At least one or two sows are being maintained at each home."

"In September, in the bureau of the rayon party committee, the question of cooperation in fattening was discussed" stated M. Shpakovskiy entering the discussion, "following the meeting, the private sector was provided with 500 more young bulls."

"Pressure?"

"Why pressure?" the secretary of the rayon committee was not offended, "Just glance at the farm for young stock. There it appears as though the young bulls are prancing about in multi-colored neckties! These are ribbons tied about their necks for their future charges. A line for the animals to be taken for fattening has been formed."

"The line for young bulls is longer in Savranskiy Rayon. Eighty individuals have been registered" replied Nikolay Il'ich without even glancing at his notepad, "And indeed, this year they have 3,500 young bulls for cooperative fattening."

"We still have 2,000. We entered cooperation 1 year later. But, judging by the mood of the people, during the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan each yard will furnish no less than 1 quintal of meat."

We hurried. We wished to visit the Il'ich Kolkhoz. This is a specialized farm for the fattening of long-horned cattle. Over the course of a year's time, 7,000 head are matured here. Lyubashevskiy Rayon is a beet production rayon and alongside there is a sugar plant. Hence, outstanding feed is available here -- pulp residue.

We posed what had to be a tactless question to the secretary of the kolkhoz party committee, A. Shevchenko.

"Anatoliy Ivanovich, you have specialized farms. Why do you not protect your reputation? You are fattening specialists and leaders in fattening cooperation. We have heard that petty private traders have surpassed you in terms of average daily weight increases."

We have not used the term 'petty private trader' for a long period of time. Our villagers have always maintained household livestock. Today, they willingly enter

into cooperation. They raise 3-4 young bulls annually. We deliver up to 1,000 annually to the private plots for fattening. Over a period of 2 years -- one case of murrain and two cases of underfeeding. With regard to weight increases" sighed Shevchenko, "our calves walk about in cages and on the farmsteads they are treated as little darlings. On the farmsteads, a young bull is caressed and a crust of bread thrown his way."

In a neighboring hall, a kolkhoz administration meeting was coming to an end. We decided to pair up with the local comrades and discuss with the villagers the manner in which their daily routines and personal time are being affected by the contract with the kolkhoz for the raising of livestock.

"And perhaps you will check us!" proposed the chairman of the kolkhoz Ivan Semenovitch Trubachenko, "I am raising a young bull at home and so also is my deputy Semen Bur'yan. Yes and the secretary of the party committee, with whom you held a long discussion, is raising poultry on his private plot."

Yes, all of the kolkhoz leaders are setting a fine example. And their example is being followed by all of the members of the collective and all of their countrymen.

* * *

The rural workers in Odesskaya Oblast are displaying great and daily concern for increasing their production of animal husbandry products. By concentrating their attention on the problems concerned with raising the yields from the farms, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the oblast's party, soviet and agricultural organs are accomplishing a great deal towards expanding the procurements of meat, milk and eggs from the private plots. As a result of the constant attention focused on the private sector during the past few years, a considerable increase has taken place in the number of livestock being maintained in village yards throughout the oblast. At the present time, 97,200 head of large-horned cattle are being maintained on the private plots, 10,100 more than in 1977. And 130,000 hogs, 47,000 more than 3 years ago. The number of sheep has increased by 32,000 and has reached 230,000. During this time, meat procurements from the population increased considerably.

The initiative displayed by the local soviets of people's deputies and village residents played a strong role in solving those problems associated with increasing the production of animal husbandry products on the private plots. In recent years, many new undertakings appeared throughout the oblast aimed at utilizing the village yards to a greater degree. And one should not forget the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, taken from his book entitled *Tselina* [Virgin Land]: "A village resident without a yard is like a tree without roots."

In the CC CPSU plan for the 26th party congress entitled "Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1990," mention is made of the need for increasing the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and fruit on the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes, on the private plots of the population and also in the horticultural and gardening associations of manual and office workers and they must be provided with assistance in procuring the required young stock, feed, seed and fertilizers. Mutually advantageous cooperation between the kolkhozes and sovkhoses

on the one hand and the village yards on the other, in the raising of livestock and poultry, will be of considerable assistance in successfully solving this task. It is by no means an accident that this remarkable program, which developed in Odesskaya Oblast during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, is finding followers in many oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR. This is required by the new decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled: "Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Plots of Citizens."

This new program must grow, become stronger and undergo further development.

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GEORGIAN CONFERENCE ON MECHANIZATION, AUTOMATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 2

[Article (GRUZINFORM): "The Mechanization and Automation of Production Are the Most Important Task of the 11th Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] A republic conference, which was devoted to the tasks of the mechanization of production and the reduction of hard manual labor in the national economy of the Georgian SSR, has been held.

Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade G. Kolbin opened the conference. The 10th Five-Year Plan, Comrade G. Kolbin noted, was special for our republic. During these years the workers of Georgia made significant gains in all sectors of the economy. Owing to a high growth rate of production it made the foremost gains in economic development.

Even more important tasks, Comrade G. Kolbin further noted, face the workers of Georgia during the 11th Five-Year Plan. During the 1980's the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development should be completed. Therefore it is necessary, first of all, to increase labor productivity in every possible way. The solution of this important problem depends in many ways on the level of the mechanization and automation of production processes.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade Z. Chkheidze delivered the report "On the Tasks of Implementing the Comprehensive Goal Program of Operations on the Mechanization of Manual Labor in the National Economy of the Georgian SSR for 1981-1985."

Comrade Chkheidze noted that the steady decrease of the labor-output ratio is one of the conditions of the increase of labor productivity. This was discussed in detail at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia. In the accountability report to the congress Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze said: "The most important reserve of the growth of labor productivity is the mechanization and automation of production processes, which is a global task of the 11th Five-Year Plan." And in the draft plan of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress the need for the improvement of the results of production activity on the basis of the reduction of the production cost and the increase of labor productivity is discussed.

At many enterprises of the republic they are trying to utilize these factors as much as possible. Many sectors of industry are taking part in the solution of the problem of the mechanization and automation of production. Nevertheless the further development of machine tool building is the main basis of the automation of production.

At one time, Comrade Chkheidze said further, we defined precisely our strategic goal--to eliminate the relative lag of the republic behind the average union level of economic development, and then to make greater gains. It can be said without exaggeration that the inadequate level of the mechanization and automation of production to a certain extent is hindering the achievement of this goal.

First of all the fact that in a number of sectors of the republic economy the proportion of manual labor is considerably greater than the average union indicators is arousing serious anxiety. For example, according to the data of a one-time survey in 1979, the proportion of manual labor in the coal industry of the country was 43.6 percent, while in the Georgian SSR it was 54.1 percent. In machine building and metalworking for the country this indicator was 36.1 percent, in our republic it was 42.5 percent.

In 1979 the republic statistical organs made a special survey of the employment of industrial workers in mechanized and manual labor. It was discovered that 53 percent of the workers were engaged in manual labor. As a check shows, in the past 10 years the number of workers engaged in manual labor has increased more rapidly than the number of workers engaged in mechanized labor.

Other examples and figures, which arouse serious anxiety, were also cited. In 1979 more than 49,000 people were engaged in hard labor at the industrial enterprises of the republic. According to the 1979 data, the degree of the mechanization of labor in construction was 31.2 percent, while in agriculture more than 90 percent of the workers were engaged in manual labor.

Whereas in 1960 only 18 percent of the population employed in the national economy of Georgia worked in the nonproductive sectors, in 1979 this proportion had increased to 29 percent. Such a trend will also continue in the future. Hence, there can be only one solution to the problem--to increase the labor productivity of those who are employed in production by the maximum mechanization and automation of production processes.

Much attention is being devoted to this question in the republic. Suffice it to say that during the 10th Five-Year Plan the material and technical base was strengthened substantially, the production staff in nearly all sectors of the national economy increased quantitatively and improved qualitatively. Much is being done on the retooling of enterprises. The number of flow lines as compared with 1975 increased by 44 percent, the number of mechanized flow lines--by 49 percent and the number of automatic lines--by 17 percent. At present 703 completely mechanized and 42 automated shops are in operation in republic industry.

Although definite gains have been made, nevertheless in republic industry for basic production only 6.5 percent of the enterprises are completely mechanized, 0.9 percent are automated and 0.7 percent are completely automated.

It is quite clear that the elimination or the sharp reduction of the proportion of manual labor cannot be limited only to the replacement of obsolete equipment. The search for more improved equipment, the reduction of the labor-output ratio of items, the increase of the capacity and the shortening of the production cycle should accompany it. But the main thing is that the offensive against manual labor should be carried out on a broad front, otherwise one lagging section or another will hamper the overall development of production and create disproportions.

That is why the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic Council of Ministers in 1979 adopted the joint decree "On Measures to Further Reduce Manual Labor in the National Economy of the Georgian SSR." A coordinating council, which headed in the republic the drafting of the comprehensive goal program of operations on the mechanization of manual labor in the national economy of the Georgian SSR for 1981-1985, was formed in conformity with this decree.

As a result of the implementation of the measures stipulated by the comprehensive program an annual economic impact in the amount of 133.6 million rubles will be obtained.

In all during the 11th Five-Year Plan 32,000 people in industry, construction and the nonproductive sphere will be shifted to mechanized labor. The utmost mechanization of manual labor will make it possible during this period to release conditionally 104,000 people in the national economy of the republic.

By means of the implementation of measures on the mechanization and automation of production processes and advanced technology in 1981-1985 labor productivity in industry will increase by 10-12 percent.

In conclusion Comrade Chkheidze noted that all the republic party organs should consider as one of the main socio-economic tasks the improvement of the conditions and the increase of the degree of mechanization of labor at enterprises of industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors of the economy, the sharp reduction of the amounts of physically difficult manual labor and the utmost increase of labor productivity by means of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The party organizations are obliged to specify the set of organizational measures which make it possible to manage this work confidently, to ensure the everyday monitoring of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program and to direct ideological activity toward the solution of this most important state problem.

During the first quarter of this year the Georgian SSR Gosplan should draw up a regional program of the mechanization of manual labor for the 11th Five-Year Plan, for which it is necessary for the ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations of union subordination, which are located on the territory of the republic, in the shortest possible time to submit to the republic Gosplan the assignments on the mechanization of manual labor with a breakdown by regions.

The Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Georgian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs have been ordered to draft and approve a plan of work of the republic scientific and planning and design organizations which are being enlisted in the solution of the technical problems ensuing from the program of the mechanization of manual labor.

The Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the editorial boards of republic newspapers and journals and GRUZINFORM should cover more extensively the positive experience of the work on the mechanization of manual labor in the national economy of the republic.

At the conference it was noted that the main factor of the increase of labor productivity is the extensive planned adoption in all the sectors of the national economy of new technology and advanced technological processes, the increase of the general educational and cultural level of the workers and the improvement of their production skills. At the enterprises of Tbilisi, for example, as Secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the party Z. Meskhishvili noted in his speech, in 1980 alone 54 conveyor and flow lines were introduced, more than 1,500 units of new equipment were installed and about 450 units were modernized. Moreover, nearly 3,300 rationalization proposals were introduced, which is yielding a conditional annual saving in the amount of 8 million rubles. All this is making it possible not only to make the labor of many workers more productive, but also to considerably facilitate it.

A special commission attached to the Tbilisi City Committee of the party has been set up to coordinate the work on reducing manual labor in the national economy. Much is also being done on strengthening the ties of science with production. The special commission is also working on these questions. A number of executives of scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions and planning institutions, specialists of enterprises and the party aktiv have been enlisted in its work.

Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan and Lenin Prize Winner I. Zhordaniya noted that during the 11th Five-Year Plan more than 50 percent of the increase of labor productivity should be achieved by the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

The accelerated and skillful adoption of new technology is the basis of the reduction of manual labor--this thought stood out in the speeches of Chief Engineer of the Chiaturmarganets Mining Combine A. Khobua, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant Imeni Dimitrov A. Khoperiya, Georgian SSR Minister of Light Industry G. Gantsemlidze, Chief of the Chay-Gruziya Association E. Malazonia, Secretary of the Party Organization of the Sukhumi Experimental Plant of Gas Equipment V. Tarb and others.

In particular, it was noted that the main form of the planning of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress at the aircraft plant is the drafting of five-year plans of the technical development and organization of production. Important work on the development and adoption of effective methods and means of control using a magnetic field and ultrasound has been and is being performed at this leading enterprise of the republic. A stereo television flaw detector, in which all the main operations have been mechanized and automated to the utmost, has been developed, produced and introduced jointly with the head institute. During the 11th Five-Year Plan it has been decided to introduce 32 robots and manipulators, 10 processing centers, 24 mechanized warehouses, much other unique equipment and computers, which will considerably facilitate manual labor.

During the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans 20,000 units of mechanized technological equipment were replaced and installed at the enterprises of light industry. The complete mechanization of shops and sections by means of the assimilation of an integrated mechanized flow for the production of men's pants, lines for the moisture and heat treatment of men's suits and shirts and others was carried out in the sewing sector.

A comprehensive program of the mechanization and automation of production at enterprises of the tea industry was also elaborated. It is envisaged to elaborate and build mechanized and automated shops for the preparation of unprocessed tea, which include its transportation, the removal of foreign matter, storage and delivery to the works.

The scale of the introduction in production of the achievements of science at present has been increased in the republic. This requires the improvement of planning, the determination of the most advantageous solutions and optimum proportions in basic and applied research. Chairman of the Republic Scientific and Technical Society and Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Technology of Low-Power Electrical Machines G. Mindeli, Deputy Chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology L. Okley, Chief of the Gruzkanatdor Administration Sh. Ordzhonikidze and others discussed this in detail at the conference.

While making important changes in production, the organization of labor and management, scientific and technical progress leads at times to radical changes of the atmosphere in which a person lives and works. Highly skilled adjusters, installers and repairmen are becoming the main category of workers of automated production. The demandingness on the skills level of workers is increasing sharply. The increasing complexity of technological processes requires of each of them thorough knowledge of the designs of equipment and the skillful choice of the most advisable operating conditions, the ability to understand not only practical operating questions, but also the fundamentals of the theory of machinery and machines. In particular, Deputy Chief of the Transcaucasian Railroad A. Kobnashvili, Secretary of the Republic Committee of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union O. Tsotsolashvili and others spoke about this.

Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade G. Kolbin summarized the conference.

Comrades T. Menteshashvili and T. Mosashvili and the chiefs of departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia L. Makharashvili, O. Ivanashvili, B. Barsukov and A. Zedgenidze took part in the work of the conference.

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REGIONAL

PROGRESS OF GEORGIAN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX REVIEWED

Central Specialized Engineering Services

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences D. Sarishvili, chairman of the Gruzgoskom-sel'khoztekhnika (Georgian Sel'khoztekhnika Association): "Strengthen Rural Engineering Services"]

[Text] As is the whole country, our republic is marching confidently to greet the 26th Party Congress. An important new stage in preparing for the highest party forum began with promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and Through 1989." This historic document contains an expanded description of the development of the national economy as a whole and that of our republic. In particular, it defines a way of further improving its agricultural production. This way, which anticipates a significant republic contribution to actualizing the food program now being worked out, is essentially a concretization of the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On Steps to Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and Further Accelerating the Development of Agriculture in the Georgian SSR."

The draft anticipates the pivotal importance of such factors as the following in developing republic agricultural production: retooling rural areas based on new equipment; completing the comprehensive mechanization of the production of grains, sugar beets and other crops; applying mineral and organic fertilizers to the soil and using means of plant protection; significant rise in the level of mechanization of the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit, feed and stockraising output; improving the use of tractors, automobiles, harvesting and other machinery; improving equipment repair and maintenance, its protection, and strengthening and specializing the repair-servicing base; introducing everywhere progressive forms of organizing the use of equipment in agriculture; increasing the availability of electric power to labor 1.4- to 1.5-fold.

As you can see, these are very big tasks. However, the rise in the level of rural engineering services during the 10th Five-Year Plan is a reliable basis for resolving them successfully. All work by this service is being done along the lines of accelerating the rate of scientific and technical progress. The republic is receiving considerably more of the latest machinery and equipment for plant growing, stock-raising and feed production. In this connection, the availability of energy to workers employed in agriculture has risen 25 percent. The level of mechanization of a number of labor-intensive processes has increased 5-15 percent correspondingly.

And, of course, the activity of the State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee, the flagship of the rural engineering service, has become better. Quite a bit was done during the past five years here. Positive advances were achieved in the work of organizations and enterprises of this committee, there was concentration and specialization in all spheres of activity of the system, the "Gruzel'khozremont" production association was organized, a preventive maintenance network was specialized with exchange centers and technical service stations. Having expanded the network of specialized departments and mechanized detachments, we improved the organization of mechanized work. We also consolidated supply centers and improved the activity of the motor transport systems of rayon Georgian State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee subdivisions. A specialized "Gruzel'montazhkomplekt" production association was formed to install equipment on stockraising farms and other facilities and to do start-up and adjustment work. A specialized construction-installation-repair trust and an Institute of Technological-Design Planning and Economic Forecasting were created.

Significant results were obtained in introducing an automated control system and a comprehensive output quality control system in Georgian Sel'khoztekhnika organizations.

Since 1973, since republic directive organs decided to improve the activity of the Georgian Sel'khoztekhnika and its services, the fixed production assets of this State Committee have increased 1.9-fold, the volume of its production activity and contractor work -- 2.4-fold, its number of workers -- 1.5-fold, and production volume has reached 116 million rubles. The growth rate for industrial output has increased two-fold, of mechanized work and stockraising farm mechanization -- 1.8-fold, of motor transport work -- 3.2-fold, and trade turnover has increased by 36.9 million rubles.

All this has facilitated strengthening the material-technical base of republic agriculture and improving the production-technical provision of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, improving the end results of their activity.

Nonetheless, the republic rural engineering service was unable to ensure exhaustive resolution of a number of problems in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The primary reason is that our rural engineering service is now fragmented by branch. As a result, full use is not being made of opportunities and reserves for further developing agriculture with consideration of using the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The effectiveness with which capital investments are used has decreased, farm expenditures have increased, and personnel policy is made more difficult. The responsibility of workers of individual branches has also decreased, since they can justify their shortcomings as being due to the poor work of other subdivisions. Moreover, given the lack of coordination in the engineering service, the introduction of a comprehensive system of output quality control and an automated production control system is made more complicated or sometimes even impossible.

It is for precisely this reason that many labor processes in both plant growing and stockraising are not fully mechanized and the level of republic agriculture industrialization remains at a comparatively low level. In this connection, direct labor expenditures on work associated with the cultivation of various agricultural crops is nearly two-fold higher than the unionwide indicator and the number of workers employed per 1,000 ha of land is five- to six-fold higher than the Union average.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, the production and technical potential of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, the State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee and other agricultural organizations

will increase considerably. Thus, the basic means of power will be K-700, T-150, T-250 and DT-75S tractors equipped with hydraulic transmissions and hydraulic drive of the power elements. Active power elements will be used basically in soil-working machinery and we will receive combination machinery. Highly productive self-propelled units and other equipment will arrive to replace current equipment in feed procurement. The scope of mountain farming and the use of means of mechanization in working shallow-contour sectors will be expanded. The use of equipment and electromechanical lines on stockraising farms will increase appreciably. Over the five-year plan, republic agriculture will receive tens of thousands of tractors, bulldozers, trucks and tractor attachments and a large amount of other agricultural machinery and equipment for stockraising farms.

However, we are well-aware that the very latest and most highly productive equipment can produce a maximum impact only on the condition that it is properly operated and properly serviced. Therefore, the basic factor in further developing agricultural production continues to be the problem of introducing and improving progressive forms of agricultural equipment use. And that problem can be solved only by creating a unified rural engineering service.

The first steps have already been taken in this direction. Republic directive organs have decided to outline a program for concentrating agricultural equipment in stages on a base of Georgian Sel'khoztekhnika subdivisions. The duties of our committee have been expanded to include strengthening the engineering service in rural areas, using the machinery-tractor fleet to the maximum, improving farm transport service and the provision of stockraising complexes, farms and other facilities with complete sets of equipment, perfecting the forms and methods of comprehensive production servicing of agricultural enterprises, installation, start-up and adjustment work, technical service and maintenance on machinery and equipment, and guaranteeing the provision of republic agriculture with spare parts and other material-technical means.

According to the program worked out, the full concentration of the equipment of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Abashskiy, Goriyskiy, Karel'skiy, Aspindzakiy, Mestiyskiy, Khobskiy, Znaurskiy, Khashurskiy, Kaspiskiy, Kvarel'skiy, Terzhol'skiy and Tskhinval'skiy rayons will have been completed prior to the end of 1981.

In connection with expansion of the sphere of production servicing in the 11th Five-Year Plan, the production activity of the Georgian Sel'khoztekhnika will be considerably expanded. But for the republic as a whole, after a whole cycle of the above-cited program has been completed, the availability of energy will have increased several-fold and the level of mechanization will have risen for individual processes and the labor productivity level will have risen. At the same time, agricultural employment will have decreased appreciably.

What specific tasks face the engineering service, based on the strategic and tactical directions of agricultural development in the next two five-year plans?

It will first of all be necessary to work out and implement a comprehensive plan for raising the level of mechanization in the republic for crops, for using existing and anticipated equipment, its modifications and modernization, for creating and introducing new machinery to mechanize agricultural processes thus far little mechanized (such a plan is currently being worked out by the State Sel'khoztekhnika Association institute).

Plant growing is faced with determining on a strictly scientific basis an optimum variant of a concentrated, specialized machinery-tractor fleet and motor transport with an appropriate material-technical base, with achieving precise organization of orders for and delivery of needed equipment, its collection, adjustment and operation. Introducing powerful, energy-intensive tractors with higher speeds, as well as wide-cut and combined machines and the use of foreign and domestic methods of mountain and small-scale mechanization on slopes, demands particular attention. Much work lies ahead in providing complete sets of equipment for, installing, start-up, adjustment, continued operation and repair of greenhouses, hothouses for growing lemons, equipment and flow lines at facilities for the initial processing and storage of agricultural products. The most serious attention should be paid to choosing and using efficient technologies in agricultural processes when performing mechanized work, to introducing leading labor organization methods.

In stockraising, we need first of all to achieve the intelligent selection and introduction of means of mechanization and electrification, to create an appropriate material base for technical servicing and repair in order to ensure the constant readiness of all mechanisms, to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization on cattle farms by more than 60 percent, on hog-raising farms by more than 50 percent, and in poultry production by more than 95 percent.

The precise, guaranteed provision of agriculture with machines, spare parts, repair materials, technological and nonstandard equipment and other items is a special problem.

During the 1981-1990 period, we must also achieve a situation in which agricultural processes in plant growing, stockraising and auxiliary branches and organizations of the service sphere are governed with the extensive use of dispatch telephone communications based on information receipt, with the extensive use of computer systems.

Even this far from complete list of problems indicates that they can be resolved only by a large, concentrated, specialized agricultural mechanization and electrification service. Currently, such a rural engineering service can be created only on a base of the State Sel'khoztekhnika Committee, whose fixed production assets are 246 million rubles and which holds great promise for developing in complete accord with scientific and technical progress. Such a service can operate in cooperation with organizations producing agricultural output (based on the experience of the Abash production association), become one of the leading partners which, on the basis of agreements concluded, will bear the responsibility for meeting plans and obligations in terms of output production. At the same time, each worker in this service must be both materially and morally concerned with high production end results.

We think such a service would be able to solve all the branch mechanization and electrification problems set forth in the CPSU Central Committee draft.

Failure to Solve Vegetable Shortages

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by T. Ambarova: "On the Path Towards the Final Goal"]

[Excerpts] "Create conditions for fuller satisfaction of the needs of the entire population for high-quality, diverse foods..."

(From the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and Through 1989" for the 26th Party Congress.)

In order to better provide the population with the necessary food products in the 11th and 12th five-year plans, we need first of all to know the existing level of consumption and then to compare that level with actual requirements. The task of "satisfying more fully" forces us to find a reference point.

Scientists and specialists have taken this up and have determined the availability of basic types of produce to the population of our republic (excluding several million tourists visiting our health resorts, and we are naturally called on to be concerned for them as well) in 1980 in accord with existing consumption norms. It turned out that the demand for various types of produce is being met very unevenly. For example, per-capita meat availability is 56.1 percent, milk -- 77.2 percent, vegetables and melons -- 79 percent and potatoes -- 85.3 percent. But sugar availability is 113.1 percent and bread and grain products are even higher -- 135 percent. And I'll admit it is astonishing that per-capita availability of normative fruit and berry consumption is 51.4 percent -- and in Georgia!

We eat an abundance of bread, rolls, confectionery and sweets. At the same time, we eat less fruit, vegetables and dairy products than the norm. This bias towards carbohydrates cannot be considered right, especially in the south of the republic, and even more so in view of the aging of society, that is, the growth in that proportion of the population who are elderly, whose diet should contain more vegetables.

Because of its natural conditions, the republic should have no shortage of vegetables, melons, fruit or berries. At the same time, a comparison of the levels of their consumption nationwide, in certain Union republics and in Georgia, gives pause for thought. Per-capita consumption of vegetables and melons for the USSR as a whole is 98 kg (1979 date); it is 93 kg in the RSFSR, 126 kg in the Ukraine, but only 82 kg in Georgia. At the same time, per-capita consumption of bread and grain products is 133 kg for the USSR as a whole, 126 kg for the RSFSR, 145 kg for the Ukraine and 188 kg for Georgia.

Moving away from statistics and turning to our own experience, it is easy to be convinced that the supply of vegetables, melons, potatoes, greens and fruit has improved strikingly in the republic over the last eight years. But the consumption of bread and rolls has not decreased at all. To the contrary, it has increased. There are many such examples. They confirm the necessity of finding more effective ways of resolving the important state task set by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th Party Congress.

It was to create a unified "field - store" chain that the republic agroindustrial trade association (ArTO) was created in 1975 and set the task of eliminating obstacles in the form of departmental barriers by concentrating within itself the production, procurement, processing, storage, transport and marketing of vegetables. Today, the APTO unites dozens of vegetable-dairy sovkhozes, markets vegetables, potatoes, fruit and other produce in 22 cities and industrial centers of Georgia and in the health-resort zone.

During the years it has been operating, the supply of this produce to the republic population has improved substantially. From 1975 through 1979, potato marketing has

grown from 38,000 to 83,000 tons, vegetables -- from 43,000 to 80,000 tons, and fruit -- from 15,700 to 18,500 tons. At the same time, the consumer has received very little pitted fruit and berries and the assortment of vegetables has remained practically unchanged for more than a dozen years. Public catering enterprises systematically receive less produce than they need from the association.

"We can provide cheap produce, but we can't get it," they explain in the APTO, "and what we can get takes a lot of trouble to acquire, so they don't want it." That is what I. Machavariani, chief of the APTO trade administration, says. The state of affairs looks different from another point of view. "We are supplied extremely unevenly. Orders are systematically not met on time," countercharges V. Chkoniya, public catering administration chief for the republic Ministry of Trade.

But a visitor to a cafeteria is puzzled as to why he can't get the waiter to bring him a vegetable dish.

True, 31 special vegetable dining halls and "Green Valley" restaurant in Tbilisi have been opened in the republic. A good and necessary thing, but the problems have still not been solved. Vegetable dishes must be available in every dining hall, cafe and restaurant.

There are delays of another, organizational, nature as well. One example. In October of last year, Goriyskiy gorkom first secretary B. Makashvili and gorispolkom chairman O. Naskidashvili sent the republic Ministry of Agriculture a letter. They reminded it that Gori had been allocated 100 tons of potatoes for winter storage from Dmanisskiy Rayon, 100 tons of onions from Goriyskiy Rayon, 65 tons of cabbage, 10 tons of table beets and a similar amount of carrots and sunflower seeds. Moreover, job authorizations were signed to procure potatoes, onions and grapes in Goriyskiy, Bolnisskiy, Marneul'skiy, Dushetskiy, Akhalkalakskiy and Dmanisskiy rayons to provide the city with agricultural produce. But then procurers had refused to supply those stores....

What does that indicate? That the "field - store" chain does not always work. Let us add that it does not by any means always work, as the APTO receives quite a few such claims and complaints. From there, they are sent to the republic "Gruzzel'khoz-zagotovka" association, organized in 1977, which assumed the functions of procuring output of the agroindustrial trade association. An intermediary appeared between APTO sovkhoses and the stores, and the farms stopped paying for output sold at retail prices in the trade network.

All the above testifies to the necessity of improving the mechanism for meeting the needs of the population for fruit and vegetables, grapes and potatoes, both fresh and processed.

A Union-republic USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables was created at the end of last year and is called upon to carry out a unified national policy in the area of producing, procuring, processing, storing and marketing fruit and vegetables and table varieties of grapes and potatoes. It is set the task of ensuring the fastest possible significant improvement in supplies of this produce to the populace, not only through production growth, but also by eliminating losses and organizing the precise, coordinated operation of all enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in growing, procuring, storing, shipping and marketing this produce.

The creation of such a ministry in Georgia is not an easy matter, in view of the multibranch character of our agriculture, not only republic-wide, but also on a scale of almost every kolkhos and sovkhoz. Its resolution will doubtless rely both on the accumulated experience which has revealed weak aspects of existing practices and on those unused reserves available in Georgia to increase the quantity and assortment of vegetables. Let us concern ourselves just with one reserve, the gifts of nature.

Before there can be dishes of local folk cuisine, we need to study, collect, survey. Scientists have expressed a readiness to do this. In late October of last year, the leadership of the Tsekavshiri board received a letter from Tbilisi State University signed by its rector, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences member V. Okudzhava. The university had taken up this matter, involving skilled nutrition specialists, cooks, ethnographers and other in it, and had calculated financing for this work for the 11th Five-Year Plan, and they requested the Tsekavshiri board to take up the same work themselves.

Tsekavshiri board chairman K. Shavishvili replied in mid-November that not a single expenditure item in the provisions approved by the board anticipated funds for this purpose, but that Tsekavshiri welcomed the university's interesting measure "if the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, with the concurrence of the Central Council of Trade Unions, obligates us to participate in its financing on a sharing basis along with the Ministry of Trade."

Meaning if they are obligated to do so, the expenditure item will be found. But everyone learned as a schoolchild that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Is it not clear that it is irresponsible and wasteful to disregard the riches of folk cuisine. It helps use additional valuable food resources, in which the Tsekavshiri leadership should be vitally interested.

Preparations for developing the food program are underway throughout the republic. Ministries and departments are being sent unified indicators and forms for drawing up a national food program draft for 1981-1985 and through 1989; we need a whole series of reports which will provide a clear picture of our opportunities.

In late October of last year, the USSR Gosplan adopted a resolution "On Preparing a National Food Program" which anticipates all the organizational aspects and gives the ministries and departments assignments on preparing their own proposals.

A similar document was created in our republic Gosplan. O. Kvilitaya, Gosplan First Deputy Chairman and leader of a working group to prepare the Georgian SSR food program, explains: "Our resolution reflects republic specifics. It accents the traditional crops specific to Georgia, such as grapes and fruit. Consideration is given to statewide requirements for food products of unionwide specialization and to the needs of the republic itself. Particular attention should be paid locally, in preparing proposals to send to the Gosplan, to steps to eliminate bottlenecks and reduce losses in all links of the agroindustrial complex, as well as in the sphere of marketing food products."

Reducing losses is just one of many tasks to be resolved in implementing the republic food program, but it gives one an idea of the seriousness and complexity of the work facing us, which is aimed at improving the well-being of the workers.

Problems in Land Improvement, Irrigation

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Georgian SSR Minister of Reclamation and Water Management G. Gadeliya: "Guarantee of the Harvest. Agroindustrial Complex: Shaping the Food Program"]

[Text] Developing the agroindustrial complex, and foremost intensifying agriculture, is unthinkable without continued expansion of land reclamation. The May (1966) CPSU Central Committee Plenum set this problem at the level of the most important state-wide tasks in terms of its essence, laying the foundation for a new stage in reclamation construction in the country.

Radical land reclamation is vitally important to our republic where, due to its complex terrain, there is a critical shortage of land -- we have 3.8-fold less arable agricultural land per capita and 5.4-fold less plowed land than on average for the country. Reclamation ensures the introduction into agricultural circulation of vacant arid or swampy land, which then becomes a real "gold mine," yielding such valuable output as tea and citrus, grapes and fruit, and which give the republic a definite place in the unionwide division of labor. And although we have already done quite a bit -- we have more than 500,000 ha of reclaimed land in Georgia, or 17 percent of all its arable land, and it provides 35 percent of all agricultural output -- work along this line will continue, both during the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the up-coming decade as a whole.

This very condition was taken into account in the CPSU draft "Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and Through 1989" for the 26th Party Congress. It anticipates draining and utilizing 35,000 ha of the Kolchidskaya Lowlands and irrigating 60,000 ha in the Georgian SSR. The scope of activity of subdivisions and services of the republic Ministry of Reclamation and Water Management will naturally grow as a result; even now, they have available to them a considerable number of modern engineering structures, highly productive equipment and installations.

Life insistently demands that reclamation work be evaluated not only by the amount of land being drained and irrigated, by cubic meters of water reaching the fields and millions of rubles of capital investment in reclamation construction, but also by amount of output obtained on those revitalized hectares. And, although we have achieved certain successes along these lines, it cannot be maintained that the reclaimed land is being used here sufficiently efficiently; agricultural crop yields on it are still too low. In a majority of instances, this is to be explained by the failure to follow agrotechnical rules, as well as by shortcomings in the work of water management agencies. The operation of reclamation systems requires serious improvement. Large tracts of irrigated land are often operated in violation of agrotechnical requirements and irrigation procedures, although this work improved significantly and was done with more skill and more completely after the organizational restructuring of 1976-1977, as a result of which a specially created organization, the "Glavgruzvodstroy," began building reclamation systems and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Water Management was invested with the function of operating existing irrigation and drainage systems.

Reclamation canals and water pipes are being cleaned better. This is especially important, since many of the republic's reclamation systems which were built in the

1930's are now decrepit and in urgent need of renovation. The Sovmashvel'skaya, Tashiskarskaya, Saltviasskaya, Nizhne-Alazanskaya, Verkhne-Samgorskaya, Nizhne-Samborskaya and other reclamation systems are in especially poor condition. An inventory taken showed that upwards of 150,000 of the more than 500,000 ha of reclaimed land in the republic requires immediate renovation.

In order to improve the condition of the reclamation systems, the Georgian SSR Ministry of Water Management plans to renovate 12,000 ha itself and have the "Glavgrozvodstroy" renovate another 30,000 ha in 1981-1985. This will permit a significant improvement in the reclamation condition of this land and, in so doing, we will achieve a weighty increment to the harvest.

This year, we must begin building the Barkianskiy Reservoir in Kakheti. It would be hard to overestimate the importance of this construction project. In fact, a water deficit can already be observed in Alazani River, and the question of providing the increasing number of vineyards with water is becoming very critical. We consider resolution of this problem to be so important that we propose including construction of the Barkianskiy Reservoir in the "Georgian SSR" section of the "Basic Directions" as an especially important national economic project.

We must also strive for the more intelligent use of irrigation water. It is precisely this which dictates the level of farming standards, which is the basis of increasing the efficiency of reclaimed land. The attempts by certain "high-road reclaimers" to use as much water as possible for irrigation, on the principle that "you can't spoil the oatmeal with butter" generally cause only harm, not good. Over-watering the soil is fraught with the danger of waterlogging it, promoting weed growth, taking nutrients out of it, and other undesirable phenomena. But the primary thing is that it leads to lower yields. The conclusion can be drawn from this that it is important to establish strict control over water expenditure for irrigation, not to permit either over- or under-watering.

A hydrogeological-reclamation expedition has been created in the Georgian Ministry of Water Management to build and service vertical drainage holes to rid oversaturated plots of land of excess moisture and use it on those sectors with a lack of moisture. Moreover, this expedition regularly consults with kolkhozes and sovkhoses on irrigation schedules. The changeover from irrigation "by rule of thumb" to irrigation on a scientific basis will unquestionably provide the necessary impact and will have a positive effect on crop yields.

The Georgian SSR Ministry of Water Management now runs 151 fixed pump stations. In 1981-1985, it will become responsible for all pump stations now the responsibility of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. A majority of these facilities have complex modern equipment. To operate it correctly, the ministry organized a specialized repair, start-up and adjustment administration and two emergency crews in 1980: one for Eastern Georgia and one for Western Georgia. Along with this, the Tbilisi Experimental Maintenance Machine Shop was created on a base of a machine workshop; its primary function is to repair and rebuild geodesic tools, measuring devices and various shut-off fittings for hydraulic engineering installations, other devices and sprinkling apparatus.

We need a large number of reinforced concrete components to renovate and repair reclamation systems. We will build plants and shops to produce a total of 50,000 m³

of reinforced concrete items per year in the current five-year plan in Shulaveri, Sagaredko, Gori and a number of rayons of Western Georgia.

I must not fail to remind you of one other very important circumstance, the fact that our ministry has taken over all intrafarm irrigation for kolkhozes and sovkhozes from the Ministry of Agriculture. This measure will help us service reclamation installations more properly. Along with this, we will be able to monitor water expenditure directly on the farms.

In order to carry out all the above-mentioned tasks, the Ministry of Water Management is faced with doing 86 million rubles worth of construction work, which we ask be taken into account in the final version of the republic national economic plan for the 11th Five-Year Plan. This capital investment will go to renovate existing reclamation systems, as well as to strengthening and developing the material base of operations administrations. Along with this, we anticipate putting a maintenance machine shop into operation in Samtredia and an electric power equipment plant in Kaspi in the current five-year plan.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, Georgian reclamation workers will be faced with the honorable task of making a maximum contribution to increasing the production of agricultural output, and in particular, of subtropical crops. This is a complex task, but there are every grounds for assuming that it will be resolved successfully. We will be helped in this by the experience accumulated during the 10th Five-Year Plan in the competition for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party.

11052

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REGIONAL

TIGHTER CONTROLS NEEDED ON AZERBAIJAN KOLKHOZ MARKETS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by L. Tairov, Baku: "A Model Organization for Markets"]

[Text] Everything is available in the kolkhoz markets of Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad and other cities in the republic. However, the mood of the consumer frequently is spoiled when he learns what he must pay for a kilogram of certain gifts from the abundant Azerbaijan soil. The prices for market produce are much higher than those in state stores. It is not solely a matter of quality of products, the workers of the newspaper VYSHKA and press activists have concluded. The raids they have conducted have shown that speculators who have purchased fruit and vegetables from farmers feel very free in the markets of Azerbaijan. Sometimes kolkhoz farmers are met at the door of the market not by representatives of its administration but by all kinds of advocates of easy profits. They purchase a farmer's total produce cheaply and then set their own very high prices. There are many other shortcomings in the trade organization of markets.

They were discussed in articles entitled, "And Golden Pears are Growing," and "In the Dirty Water." Recently the editors sponsored a round-table discussion in which the representatives of ministries, departments and other republic organizations participated. Editorials and letters to the editors were discussed. The topic of conversation was the development of effective measures to bring order to the market. An article about the meeting published in VYSHKA attracted the attention of the public.

The participants of the conference proposed, for example, that kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers who must sell their surplus at the market be issued special certificates by the enterprise confirming that they were actually released from work to go to the market. The market administration must direct some attention at them and help them in a business-like manner. The participants of the discussion noted that this measure would enable honest rural workers to sell their products more quickly and at the same time to limit the infiltration of the market with second-hand dealers.

It was pointed out that the utilization of such certificates would strengthen labor discipline in enterprises. For example, the representative of MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] reported that an investigation conducted by the ministry in only six Baku markets during the most intensive agricultural period turned up over 600

trading residents of the relatively small Sabirabadskiy Rayon. For this reason, during harvesting operations when each hour is dear the participants of the round-table discussion proposed that only a few representatives of private households travel to the market to sell produce for all owners of private plots.

During the discussion it became clear that bringing order to the marketplace cannot be limited to the struggle against the lovers of the easy ruble. The creation of a surplus on the counters depends on the ease with which produce can arrive there from the private plot of the rural worker. In this matter help could be given by the services bureau which is obliged to accept agricultural products for sale from the population. The expansion of the network of kolkhoz and sovkhos shops should serve to improve market trade.

The newspaper justifiably writes about the fact that the most important aspect of bringing order to the marketplace is the good work of state and cooperative trade. In recent years the republic has been significantly overfulfilling plans and obligations in the area of fruit and vegetable production. But therein lies a paradox. The largest specialized organization here, Azplodoovoshchprom [Azerbaijan fruit and vegetable industry association], is disrupting five-year plans for the delivery of vegetables and fruit to the local trade network.

VYSHKA frequently publishes articles on trade problems, particularly in kolkhoz markets. The editors ask penetrating questions which require an immediate response from the ministries of trade, both union and republic, from Azplodoovoshchprom, from the workers of consumers' cooperatives and from the workers of administrative organs and other organizations that have a direct or indirect involvement in this very important matter of supplying urban residents with vegetables and fruit.

8228

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN AGRICULTURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Kh. Markov, meritorious zootechnologist, Lithuanian SSR: "The Effectiveness of the Private Sector"]

[Text] The draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress foresees the continued growth of agricultural production in the private sector. Although the formation of all-union foodstuff reserves is the role of public sector, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the private sector provides a significant supplement of field and farm products.

The possibilities for the private sector are enormous. At the present time, according to the data from the last all-union correspondence, there are over 360,000 families living in the rural areas of the republic. The private sector maintains 315,000 cows, or about 37 percent of the total number in all categories of enterprises; 506,000 hogs, or 20 percent; and domestic fowl--5.9 million birds or 43 percent. This type of saturation of the private sector with livestock and fowl enables it to produce up to 36 percent of the milk, 26 percent of the meat, 40 percent of the eggs produced annually.

The preservation of such a high level of agricultural production in the private sector is the result of the proper attitude toward the rural household on the part of local party, soviet and economic organs. Because of the support of the private sector, the private household produces foodstuffs for the needs of the family itself (incidentally, it is the primary source satisfying demand for milk, meat, potatoes and vegetables for the almost 1.5 rural residents of the republic) as well as for sale to enterprises and the state. During the last five-year plan kolkhozes and sovkhoses contracted with private households to purchase over 1.3 million calves for fattening. Almost every rural household that maintains livestock contracts to sell calves. During these years kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises have sold the population over 2 million piglets and 17.6 million young birds. This kind of mutual tie between the public enterprise and the private sector has a positive effect on the replenishment of foodstuff reserves.

In 1980 the private sector produced over 900,000 tons of milk and sold the state 541,000 tons. Calculated on the basis of one cow, an average of 1,677 kilograms per cow were procured. This is the highest indicator in the country. Almost one-third ton of milk, one-fourth of the meat and one-fourth ton of potatoes procured by the state comes from the private enterprises of the population. Moreover,

surpluses from the private plots are sold at markets. The private sector also plays a role of considerable importance in increasing the income of rural residents. According to data from the Lithuanian NII [Scientific research institute] on the Agricultural Economy, about 43 percent of the budget of a kolkhoz or sovkhos family comes from the income of this private enterprise.

Not long ago there were still people who said that the private enterprise took the kolkhoz peasant or sovkhos worker away from his work in the public sector. But an analysis indicates that over a period of a number of years the average number of days worked by these people comprises an average of 232-235 man-days per worker.

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress indicates that the private plot will remain an important source of additional agricultural products. A resolution on this question was recently passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and entitled, "On Supplementary Measures to Increase the Production of Agricultural Products in the Private Enterprises of Citizens." It indicated that there remain a great many possibilities for increasing the production of meat, milk and other products in the private sector. Consequently, the role of the private sector in filling all-union foodstuffs reserves must increase.

Plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan consider the possibilities of the republic's private sector in the quotas for the production and sale to the state of agricultural products. In order to increase the average annual production of milk by 2.8-2.9 million tons, as called for by the quotas, it is essential to increase the public herd and the productivity of cows in the public sector during the next five-year plan. This level can be achieved if the plan indicators for production growth in kolkhozes and sovkhos are fulfilled and if the milk yield per cow is increased to at least 3,200 kilograms per year in the private sector, assuming that the current commodity levels and herd size remain the same.

All of this requires more attention to the needs of the kolkhoz and sovkhos private plots. This is understood by the directors and specialists of enterprises. Many of them are striving to create the conditions needed for the development of the private enterprise, and we have acquired some good experience in this matter. In the Butrimonis Kolkhoz of Alitusskiy Rayon, for example, some large families maintain two cows and sell the state 5,000 kilograms of milk per year. Directors are giving special attention to the growth of marketability of products from the private sector. They fully provide livestock with feed. For veteran workers the kolkhoz procures and delivers hay. Procurers allocate 20 kilograms of mixed fodder for each quintal of milk sold and 200 kilograms for each quintal of pork (live weight).

In Ionishkiy Rayon last year the Kolkhoz imeni Yu. Yanonis and the Kepalyay Kolkhoz sold significantly more milk and meat from the private sector than during the year 1979. In the rayon about 1,500 hectares of reclaimed cultivated pastures and meadows were allocated for private livestock and for haylands. Rural residents who sell milk and livestock to the state are supplied with concentrates and bedding material; builders from farms help them to repair the facilities in which the animals are housed. The population has acquired a considerable number of piglets and young birds for raising. On many farms potatoes and grains for private plots are cultivated on the same land. In this way we economize on labor and utilize technology and fertilizer more efficiently. People have more time to participate in public production.

At the present time in this republic 40 percent of rural families live in homesteads. Among them are older people who cannot participate fully in public production but who make a useful contribution while working in their private enterprises, where they can produce meat and milk, thereby helping the public sector to fulfill its quotas.

In dealing with the questions of further developing private enterprises certain difficulties arise that are organizational and technical in nature. On the basis of the aforementioned resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, we should improve the system of planning and take tasks down to rayons and enterprises. In the past a situation developed in which the directors of enterprises did not bear direct responsibility for the organization and fulfillment of plans of sales to the state from the private enterprises of citizens living on the property of the enterprise. In connection with this various types of problems developed and the interests of the population were limited.

In order to avoid such problems in the future, I propose that the point of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress in the section entitled, "The Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex," be expanded to include a proposal on the procurement of agricultural products in the following terms: "With the aim of organizing production planning and the procurement of livestock products, of increasing the responsibility of directors of enterprises for the condition of livestock raising in the private sector to establish a single plan for kolkhozes and sovkhoses regarding the sale of livestock products to the state, including sales from the private plots of citizens."

In our opinion, the organization of centralized shipping for the procured livestock and milk using special transportation equipment belonging to the ministry of the meat and dairy industry is very interesting. For this reason the section that states, "To improve the organization and methods of procurement," should be expanded to include the words, "To extend the order for the reception and centralized shipping of milk and livestock from the place where it is produced to include the products procured in private enterprises of the population."

8228

CSO: 1800/329

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ WRITERS' UNION REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by M. Dshangaziyev, board secretary of the Writers' Union of Kirghizia: "Participation"]

[Text] For a long time now a distinguishing characteristic of Soviet man has been participation in everything vitally affecting the motherland. Such participation is also felt by us literary men, seeing in this our top-priority civic duty, the fulfillment of our own creative five-year plan.

It was precisely during the 10th Five-Year Plan that there was a significant expansion of the forms and scope of social activities in the Writers' Union of Kirghizia. In our republic there probably remains not a single large enterprise, new construction site, kolkhoz or sovkhos, workers' or student dormitory which has not been visited by some literary men. And these are not simply meetings with readers, as was the previous practice. The times demanded from prose writers, poets, and dramatists profound and prolonged ties with worker groups. Such constant, mutually advantageous contacts are two-sided in nature: the literary men carry out skilled propaganda work among the workers, and they thoroughly study the contemporary processes which are taking place in the social and production spheres, i. e., essentially in the life of our society. Moreover, the principal attention was directed at the people of those sections and projects to whom were assigned the decisive role in the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

There have been fruitful creative contacts between the journals ALA-TOO, LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, and the weekly KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY with groups at the 40 Years of October Frunze Garment Factory, the capital's worsted-cloth combine, the builders of the Kurpsayskaya GES and the Kirovskoye Reservoir, as well as the Kolkhozes imeni Lenin of Alamedinskiy and Tonskiy Rayons. Stories, sketches, poems, outlines, and novellas about the workers in these enterprises and farms have constantly found space in the pages of periodicals.

During the past five-year plan the republic ceremoniously marked the centennial of its capital. Timed for this remarkable event was the publication of two topical volumes of poetry: "A Hundred Songs in the Heart" and "Odes to a Sunny City." The playwright M. Toybayev devoted to the celebration his play, "Son of Pishpek," which tells the story of our renowned countryman, M. V. Frunze. Also dedicated to the city's centennial was a holiday of poetry, which took place on the city squares, in the workshops of enterprises, and in the auditoriums of higher educational institutions.

During the period just past in Kirghiz literature there appeared quite a few works of various genres which bear within themselves a great charge of aesthetic and moral education of people. With a winning ideological and artistic honesty and an exemplary vividness they depict the spiritual aspect of the hero of our times, the achievements of the republic's working people in building communism. New books of poetry and prose by the following authors have found their own grateful readers: A. Tokombayev, Ch. Aytaatov, T. Sydykbekov, T. Umetaliyev, A. Toktomushev, S. Eraliyev, Ya. Shivaza, T. Adyashva, K. Kaimov, Sh. Beyshenaliyev, S. Dzhusuyev, T. Kasymbakov, N. Baytemirov, K. Akayev, D. Abdykalykov, S. Abdykadyrova, A. Stamov, K. Dzhusupov, Dzh. Sadykov, I. Isakov, and others.

There has been a growth and expansion of the ties between the literary men of our republic and the representatives of the entire multi-national literature of the Land of October. Under the motto "The Brotherhood of Peoples--The Friendship of Literatures" Days of Kirghiz and Tajik Culture have been held and, in response, the Festival of Literature and Art of the republic in the Land of Ala-Too.

We have maintained long-time friendly ties with the writers of the Ukraine. Many works by Ukrainian authors have been translated into Kirghiz, while the poetry and prose of Kirghizia resounds in Ukrainian. It has become a tradition to hold Literature Days on the lands of these two republics. During the spring of 1979 a Week of Young Ukrainian Poets was conducted successfully in our country. To mark this event, an anthology of poetry by young Ukrainian poets, entitled "Ukrainian Expenses," was published in the Kirghiz language. Within the framework of this Week a conference of translators was held with the participation of the Board Secretariat of the USSR Union of Writers; here a principled and detailed discussion took place on the quality of belletristic translation.

It was not so long ago that upon the initiative of our Writers' Union and that of the Council on Kirghiz Literature of the country's CP Board that Kirghizia was visited by a group of literary figures from the fraternal republics. The purpose of their trips and meetings was to get acquainted with the life of our region and to gather materials in order to create a documentary-publicistic collection to be entitled "Kirghizia through the Eyes of Friends." This book will be published soon.

An important event in the creative life of our Writers' Union was the holding in Kirghizia in 1980 of the All-Union Week of Children's and Young People's Books under the motto "Lenin Is with Us." This book festival constituted a vivid demonstration of the risen ideological-artistic level of Soviet children's and young people's literature, a recognition of the achievements of Kirghiz literary men in this field.

During recent years there has been a notable increase in the activity of a large group of literary critics; they have boldly entered upon the general creative process and provided a specific and principled analysis of belletristic works. The critical works and literary research of T. Askarov, M. Borbugulov, Ye. Ozmitel', K. Asanaliyev, S. Dzhigitov, G. Khlypenko, K. Bobulov, M. Rudov, as well as young critics and literary scholars, have made a substantial contribution to the development of Kirghiz literature.

In raising the vital questions of the present day, fruitful work has also been done by such Kirghiz playwrights as T. Abdumomunov, M. Baydzhileyev, B. Zhakiyev, B. Omuraliyev, Sh. Sadybakasov, M. Toybayev, and others.

In the creation of a multi-colored picture of our republic's literary life a substantial role has been played by our brother-penmen--Russian writers living in Kirghizia who are intimately linked with our common cause. The works of V. Svetlichnyy, A. Sal'nikov, Ye. Kolesnikov, A. Zhirkov, M. Ronkin, L. Dyadyuchenko, S. Tokombayeva, and others contain a living incarnation of the multi-form phenomena of reality.

The Union's work with creative young people is multi-faceted. In educating the younger literary generation the following documents have become important for our program: the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee "On Working with Creative Young People," "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work." It has become a good tradition to have the reports of young people in creative work sections and the presidium, along with discussions of their works in manuscript form, conferences, seminars, festivals, creative field trips by young authors, their speeches and discussions at sessions of the Council on Kirghiz Literature of the CPSU. All this aids in the growth of the younger literary generation, its creative coming of age.

A beneficial influence on the creative labor of Kirghiz writers during the period after the 25th Congress of the CPSU was exerted by the books of L. I. Brezhnev: "A Little Land," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Land," which were awarded a Lenin Prize, and which are filled with a passionate Party spirit as well as a profound social and philosophical meaning, convincing in their verisimilitude and power.

Consistent Party spirit, high principles in defending the ideals of socialism, intimate links with the life of the people--such are the chief qualities which characterize today's Kirghiz literature in its movement toward a new flourishing. Confirmation of this is the awarding of the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Ch. Aytmatov and the title "People's Artist of Kirghizia" to T. Adysheva and M. Abylkanyмова.

All this in concentrated form reflects the essence of that great and genuine Party concern which is manifested in this republic for the destiny and the paths of development of its literature.

Profoundly aware of the high degree of trust placed in them by the Party and the people, the Kirghiz masters of the word are filled to overflowing with an enormous desire to multiply their own contribution to the common efforts of Soviet culture with regard to the ideological and artistic education of the people. They have quite a few possibilities to do this, but in order that the writers' contacts with the lives of the working people become more profound, and so that the quality and skill of their lines become even greater, the persistent aid of the Party and Soviet organs is required. On more than one occasion we have raised the question of increasing the volume of the journal LITERATURNYY KIRGIZSTAN, which would provide an opportunity to more actively propagandize among our readers the best achievements of Kirghiz literature. We now have an acute necessity to create in this republic a museum of literature and a specialized

publishing house for belles lettres; it would be an organ of the Communist Party of Kirghizia. The experience of the other fraternal republics has already demonstrated the effectiveness and efficacy of such work.

New and even more responsible tasks with regard to the ideological and aesthetic education of the working people have been assigned by the Party to the creative intelligentsia. In reading through the Summary Report which L. I. Brezhnev delivered to the delegates of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, I can see how much still remains for our creative union to accomplish so that even closer ties may be established between the writers and the workers as well as rural groups, so that the artistic word may more actively serve the great cause of the Leninist Party--the education of the new man.

2384

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REGIONAL

NEW HISTORICAL SERIES ON KAZAKH SSR PUBLISHED

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by M. Kozybayev, corresponding member of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, professor: "A Glorious Milestone"]

[Text] In the draft plan of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th Party Congress entitled "Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1981--1985 and for the Period until 1990" an enormous amount of attention is paid to the development of the sciences, including the social sciences as well.

The republic's social scientists during the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan authored quite a few original works in which the experience of building socialism in Kazakhstan is summed up. Among these works a particular place is occupied by the "History of the Kazakh SSR," and especially by its Vol 5, which completes this edition and which has recently been published. It encompasses the period from the second half of the 1930's to the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Basing their work on the achievements of historical scholarship and making extensive use of archival documents, the authorial group has shown the vivid panorama of socialist construction in the republic. It has disclosed in all their greatness and multiplicity of forms the sacrificial deeds of the party and the people, along with the fraternal aid of all the Union republics, directed at the universal development of Kazakhstan.

Vol 5 of the "History of the Kazakh SSR" consists of two parts. The chapters of the first part examine the period of completing the building of a socialist society. The dynamics of Kazakhstan's development during the pre-war years are shown more extensively and profoundly than in the previously existing literature. Great attention is devoted to telling the story of the growth of the authority and influence of the Communist Party on all aspects of social life. During these years there was a fruitful development of the process of forming a new communality--that of a Soviet people; this testified to the successes of the Leninist nationality policy of the Communist Party.

One reads with great interest those chapters which are devoted to the role of Kazakhstan as one of the arsenals of the front. The authors have made a comprehensive study of the problems of the Soviet rear--the restructuring of the national economy to a wartime footing, the creation of a smoothly operating economy, the

activities of the representatives of science, literature, and art, the formation of military units, and other problems.

The authorial group must be considered successful in revealing the vigorous ardor of socialism during the difficult post-war years, the dynamics of creating a large-scale economic potential within this republic. Entered for all time in the annals of Kazakhstan are the names of the initiators of the patriotic beginnings of those years: the lathe operator of the Petropavlovsk Railroad-Car Repair Point, I. I. Pechorin, the Karaganda miners, P. F. Akulov and B. Nurmaganbetov, the renowned petroleum workers of Emba, R. Iskariyev and B. Dospayeva, the builders of the Kazakhskiy Metallurgical Plant, U. Turmagambetov, D. Abdiyev, and many others.

Guided by the methodological positions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book "Virgin Soil," the authorial group revealed the titanic work of the Communist Party with regard to implementing the Leninist ideas of developing the virgin-soil and long-fallow lands, and it has shown the national character of the virgin-soil epic. Narrated in detail is the process of transforming the Kazakh SSR into a republic of large-scale sovkhoz production, a powerful grain base for the country. A great deal of attention is devoted to showing the growth of the Party's guiding role and that of its Kazakhstan section, which during one of its most important periods was headed up by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The importance of the Virgin Lands was abundantly expressed in the triumphant celebrations of its 20th and 25th Anniversaries by the entire country. From the beginning of the development of these vast expanses which had lain in slumber for centuries sovkhozes and kolkhozes sold the state 17.7 million poods of grain. Procurements of meat, milk, and wool increased almost four-fold, while those of eggs increased by a factor of 33. On more than one occasion during the 10th Five-Year Plan this republic gladdened the Motherland with billions of poods of grain. Livestock raising has also developed successfully. The reflection of the complex problems of the CPSU's agrarian policy occupy an important place in this volume.

With great warmth and respect the story is told about the laboring people, the builders of the Kazakhstan Magnitka, the Ust'-Kamenogorskaya GES, the Leninogorskiy TETs /Heat and Electric-Power Station/, and the Karatauskiy Mining and Chemical Combine, about the initiators of the movement for a Communist attitude toward labor--the renowned metallurgists of the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead and Zinc Combine and the Balkhashskiy Mining and Metallurgical Combine, N. M. Akhmetzhanov and Zh. Beisov, and the excavator operator of the Sokolovsko-Sarbayaskiy Mining-Dressing Combine, L. F. Petrov, who were awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor, as well as about the labor deeds of those veterans of kolkhoz construction, twice Heroes of Socialist Labor, I. Zhakhayev, Zh. Kuanyshbayev, and N. Aldabergenov.

Also extensively studied in this volume are the problems of cultural construction, that enormous role which was played in the ideological growth of the Kazakh Soviet intelligentsia, the education of working people in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism by the publication in the Kazakh language of the Fourth Edition of the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin. Told here is the story of the improvement of the system of public education, the establishment and development of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, and the creation of new scientific centers.

The authorial group notes that in the development of the Party's political course under the conditions of developed socialism enormous importance was exerted by the

October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the historic decisions of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th Congress, and the adoption of the Constitution of Developed Socialism.

In the chapters of the second part, devoted to the history of Kazakhstan's development under the conditions of mature socialism, the emphasis falls upon the fact that during these years the working people under the leadership of the republic's Party organization have achieved new heights in building communism. Glorious milestones in the fruitful life and activity of the Kazakhstan section of the CPSU were its 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Congresses.

As testified to by extensive, generalized historical material, mature socialism has become a powerful expeditor of the development of all aspects of life in Soviet Kazakhstan. Nowadays the republic requires only half a day to produce the output produced during the entire year of 1920. With regard to volume of industrial production and electric power output per capita the Kazakh SSR ranks near the top in the country.

Year after year the book traces the speeded-up development of the leading basic sectors--fuel and energy, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, the chemical and petrochemical industries; these have brought about an increase in Kazakhstan's role in the All-Union production of electric power, petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, cast iron, and steel.

Operating and being developed within the republic are the Pavlodar-Ekibastuzskiy, Karatau-Dzhambulskiy, Mangyshlakskiy, Kustanaysko-Lisakovskiy, and other territorial complexes, of which any developed country in the world could be proud.

An undoubted creative success of the authorial group is the exemplary showing of the process of fraternal cooperation among the peoples of the USSR by whose joint efforts were built such advanced outposts of industry as the Giant Mine No 57 in Karaganda, the finishing complex of the Kazakhstan Magnitka, the Leninogorskiy Zinc Plant, the Tishinskiy Lead and Zinc Mine, the Pavlodarskiy Tractor Plant, the Yermakovskiy Ferroalloys Plant, and a number of other enterprises.

"For everything that we have, what we have achieved and will achieve," noted D. A. Kunayev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, "we are obliged, in the first place, to the October Revolution, to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, to the party created by him, to the Leninist nationalities policy, to the all-conquering force of socialist internationalism, and to the friendship among peoples."

The volume also has an abundant reference apparatus, including a chronicle, name and geographical indexes, and a bibliography.

Nevertheless, some shortcomings are found in this major work. The historiography presented in the introduction does not reveal a level of thorough study of the entire period. Questions of the Communist education of the working people, especially moral education, are not reflected fully enough. It is also annoying that the reference apparatus is not unified; one finds in it references to secondary sources; there are too few references to sources written in the Kazakh language. Individual sections are overloaded with statistical data; there are too few diagrams

and tables. And the small circulation of the multi-volume edition cannot satisfy readers' demands.

But, on the whole, the publication of the five-volume "History of the Kazakh SSR" is a new and important stage in the development of the historiography of Soviet Kazakhstan. The fifth and concluding volume of the "History of the Kazakh SSR" is a worthy gift from the scholars to the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

2384

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REGIONAL

BOOK ON HISTORY OF NATIONALITY POLICY IN LATVIA REVIEWED

Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII in Russian No 2, Feb 81 (signed to press 26 Jan 81)
pp 101-104

[Review by S. Ziemelis, doctor of historical sciences, of the book "Nationality Policy of the Latvian Communist Party (October 1917-January 1920)", by I. Apine, Riga, Izdatel'stvo "Avots", 1980, 240 pages, in the Latvian language: "New Study on the Nationality Policy of the Latvian Communist Party"]

[Text] The year 1980 was a fruitful one for the historical science of Soviet Latvia. One of the interesting and important works of our historians published last year is the book by I. Apine, doctor of historical sciences and corresponding member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, that examines the nationality policy of the Latvian Communist Party during the period of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I. Apine's new book is a direct continuation of her monograph, "Latvian Social Democrats and the Nationality Question," published in 1974. In the first book, the activity of Latvian Marxists-Leninists in the field of nationality relations from the end of the last century to 1917 was generalized. In the new work, the author focuses on the brief (not quite four years in all), but extremely complex period rich in historic events that includes the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War when the party resolved the nationality question not only theoretically, but also practically. I. Apine quite correctly stresses that the bases of the historical successes of the Leninist nationality policy were laid precisely in this period.

After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the nationality question was one of the most important and the fate of the new system hung largely on its correct solution. And under the unique conditions of Latvia, the struggle for liberation from the social yoke was inextricably entwined with the struggle for deliverance from the double nationality oppression and against bourgeois nationalism. In the period studied by the author, this struggle proceeded under swiftly changing socio-political conditions.

Guided by the Leninist doctrine on nations and the essence and basic principles of the nationality policy of the working class, the author analyzes a very broad range of sources--archival documents, the press of the various political parties, the memoirs of participants in those events and studies by historians of our country. In particular, there is no doubt that familiarity with the works of Soviet historians that examine the various aspects of nationality relations and the solutions to the

nationality question in Russia, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Estonia and the other Soviet republics helped the author to more profoundly interpret the historical experience of both the Latvian working class and its party in solving the nationality problem.

The author introduces the reader to a range of scientific problems that are resolved in the book, analyzing the literature covering them in the introduction. This helps to better comprehend both what has already been done by our historical science and what is new that the book under review introduces into it.

In the first section of the book, questions of the nationality policy of the Social Democrats of Latvia in the period from October 1917 through February 1918, when as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution Soviet authority was established in Latvian territory not occupied by the Kaiser's troops, are analyzed. The author describes the position of the Latvian Bolsheviks on the nationality question and their activity on the practical implementation of the Leninist nationality policy in Latvia. While noting correctly that the SDL [Social Democratic Party of Latvia] was fully prepared theoretically and practically to guide the revolutionary movement for the national liberation of the Latvian people on the course of building a new life, the author dwells on a number of concrete questions that the Latvian Bolsheviks had to resolve. What form of national self-determination is considered the most effective, how to arrange relations with Soviet Russia, how to regard under the new conditions the possibility of federation and, finally, how to evaluate the idea of a constituent assembly--these were among the main questions. Thoroughly brought out in the book is how they were resolved and what the political meaning was behind a particular decision. I. Apine, in particular, shows why federation at that time was considered a tendency to national isolation, and autonomy an idea of unity with socialist Russia. But even when Latvian communists concluded at the end of 1918 that an independent Soviet Republic had to be established in Latvia, they in no way considered this separation from Soviet Russia.

I. Apine then analyzes profoundly the views and position of the Social Democratic Party of Latvia concerning a constituent assembly. Let us note that she was the first of our historians to address this problem. As the author shows, the main reason that the SDL's attitude to a constituent assembly was negative lay in the intensification of the class struggle. Under these conditions, prospects for cooperation with representatives of the nationalistically inclined Latvian bourgeoisie in a constituent assembly particularly on the question of autonomy were quite unreal. It would have been more than naive to think that the advocates of the idea of a constituent assembly--the leaders of the bourgeois Peasant's Union would have submitted to the decisions of a constituent assembly if the Bolsheviks had had the majority in it.

I. Apine devotes much attention to the question of autonomy for Latvia within Soviet Russia after the October Socialist Revolution. Taking exception to the point of view of the historian D. Chugaev who maintains there were neither autonomous nor independent Soviet republics prior to January 1918, I. Apine shares the views of V. Miller, K. Korkmasova and other investigators on this problem. She emphasizes that one of the basic principles of Soviet autonomy lies in the national territorial arrangement. And Soviet Latvia as an autonomous part of the RSFSR was formed in new, national borders. Within tsarist Russia, as is known, there were no national territorial divisions such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, but there were the

Estlyandskaya, Liflyandskaya, Kurlyandskaya and other provinces. Soviet Latvia was formed, after breaking down the old tsarist boundaries and uniting all Lettish territories into a single whole, including Latgaliya.

In the conclusion of the first section of the monograph, the author covers the activity of the Iskolat [Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies of Latvia], the first Soviet government of Latvia, in the area of nationality relations. I. Apine thoroughly studied the question of the attitude of the Lettish Bolsheviks to the Brest peace. She shows their contribution to the struggle against the dangerous tactic of "left communists," their support of the farsighted Leninist foreign policy, genuine internationalism, and the ability to see the profound connection between the fate of their nation and the fortunes of Soviet authority in the land of October. In accordance with the conditions of the Brest peace, as is known, the entire territory of Latvia found itself temporarily occupied by troops of imperialist Germany; however, as the author of the monograph writes, "this was no fanatically blind self-sacrifice on the part of the Latvian proletariat, ... but a surprisingly clear understanding of their international duty and very disciplined, consistent practical behavior" (p 74).

The second section of the monograph is devoted to a scientific interpretation of the nationality policy of the Latvian Social Democrats during the occupation of Latvia by German troops. The analysis of many facts, a considerable part of which is used in Soviet historical literature for the first time, shows that in occupied Latvia only the Bolsheviks carried out a political line based on principle in which the tasks of liberating the working people from both the social and the national yoke were inextricably entwined. But the political groupings of the Lettish bourgeoisie changed their orientation like a weathercock, readily serving any foreign power so long as it would help them preserve class positions, the inviolability of bourgeois property and the opportunity to freely exploit the workers and peasants. "That same bourgeoisie," it is stated in the monograph, "that in the years 1915-1916 talked in blunted enthusiasm over and over again about war to complete victory and, running in extremes, reviled everything German, now in the spring of 1918 saw in the troops of the German imperialists their savior from the socialist revolution" (p 77).

The author gives a political description of both the representatives of the bourgeoisie that adhered to a German orientation, and the supporters of the Entente, and it shows graphically that objectively the content of the Peasant Union's organ, the LIDUMS (Entente orientation), differed little from that of the newspaper RIGAS LATVIYESHU AVIZE edited by a supporter of German orientation, F. Veynberg. Effectively shown too is the coincidence of the position in principle of all Mensheviks on the platform of petit bourgeois nationalism, despite some difference in the views of the grouping that operated in the occupied territory of Latvia and the one that united around the newspaper STRADNIYEKU BALSS published in Petrograd.

The historical truth, as the monograph's author demonstrates convincingly, lies in the fact that not deviating from their class positions, the SDL upheld the national interests of all the Lettish people and explained to the masses the falsity of the slogans of the bourgeoisie who concealed by words on independence their own mercenary motives. The Social Democrats engaged in systematic work on international education among the population of Latvia and in military units. After organizing extensive and comprehensive ties to the German Social Democrats, the Lettish communists had a definite effect on the German occupation army too. Contacts with German

soldiers, on the one hand, gave the Lettish Bolsheviks the opportunity to lay in a supply of arms for the future armed conflict, and on the other hand were conducive to Germany paying by demoralization of the army for suppressing revolution in Red Latvia, Finland and the Ukraine.

I. Apine reminds readers that our historians and lawyers showed long ago the true motives of the Lettish bourgeoisie's accession to power and revealed the essence of this power as the betrayal of the national interests of their people, a new bondage and complete dependence on the imperialist countries of the West. Analyzing the political situation in Latvia in the years 1918-1919, the author concludes that so indubitable a majority of the Lettish people struggled for Soviet power in Latvia that this fact both then as well as many years afterwards has been acknowledged by even the Western politicians and publicists who had occasion to become familiar with the situation of that time.

The great wealth of facts, the diversity of questions analyzed and the depth and novelty of the conclusions distinguish the concluding section of the book that covers the nationality policy of the KPL [Communist Party of Latvia] under the conditions of building socialism in Latvia in the years 1918-1920. Describing the essence and features of the nationality policy of the Communist Party of Latvia (as the SDL has been called since its sixth congress, held in March 1919) in this period, I. Apine shows the incorrectness of the viewpoint of certain historians who have maintained that the Social Democratic Party of Latvia allegedly ignored the nationality factor in social development. She shows that those isolated SDL documents and statements by certain party workers that gave rise to these assertions do not in any way indicate a negative attitude by the SDL to the right of nations to self-determination. The Central Committee of the SDL and its local organizations, as stressed in the monograph, never revised their fundamental views on the question of the right to self-determination. As evidenced by the materials thoroughly studied by the author, nowhere is there even a hint that the Latvian Social Democrats were not in agreement with V. I. Lenin on this question.

In one of the book's subsections, entitled "Nationality Aspects in the Practical Political Work of the KPL," it is convincingly shown that these nationality aspects were considered in all spheres of building the new life—in the administrative, the legislative, economic and cultural.

In the monograph, special attention has been paid to the problem of Latgaliya, the specific character of which consisted in the fact that the question on the inclusion of the Daugavpilsskiy, Rezeknenskiy and Ludzenskiy districts within Soviet Latvia had been resolved practically in 1919. In the process of this effort, both the lack of understanding of its importance on the part of certain workers had to be overcome, and the peculiarities of this territory formed as a result of its lengthy separation from the rest of Latvian territory had to be considered in the propaganda effort. This was, I. Apine stresses, a natural process of consolidation of the Lettish nation facilitated by the nationality policy of the KPL and the government of Soviet Latvia.

A fundamentally important place in this policy was held by the friendship and cooperation with Soviet Russia and the other Soviet republics. In this connection, I. Apine cites the words of P. Stuchka that in the chorus of 170 nations of former tsarist Russia we hear not one peep about separation, but only hope for the

heartiest unity. The author shows how Latvia was included in this movement for close unity. She shows the strengthening of economic ties between Soviet Latvia and Soviet Russia and the other Soviet republics that gave the Lettish people much economic assistance, and describes the military-political union of the Soviet socialist republics that was a qualitatively new stage in their cooperation.

Many new facts, the interpretation of which is distinguished by theoretical depth, the reader will find in the subsection covering the ideological work by the KPL on explaining its nationality policy. An integral part of this work was the internationalist education of the workers combined with the struggle against bourgeois and petit bourgeois nationalism.

The author is the first to study and illuminate scientifically a number of scantily researched problems in our historic literature. In particular, she is the first to show the political line of the Latvian Communist Party on the attitude toward the Latvian Socialist Revolutionaries who in political orientation were close to the left S. R.'s and in their demands on the nationality question were distinguished by extreme inconsistency.

An important direction of the KPL's ideological work was the denunciation of the Latvian bourgeoisie's antipopular policy and its collusion with international imperialism to suppress the revolutionary movement of the masses. In particular, I. Apine very convincingly describes the adventure of Bermont-Avalov in Latvia and shows the features of the KPL's tactics in the struggle against him.

And finally the author touches on the problem of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Soviet Russia and bourgeois Latvia, stressing the internationalist position of Latvian communists on this question.

The concluding pages of I. Apine's monograph help the reader comprehend the intimate link between what was done by the Soviet authorities in Latvia in the sphere of nationality relations in the years 1918-1919 and the full and definitive resolution of the nationality question in the society of developed socialism. Everything then intended by the Latvian communists and realized by the organs of Soviet power found continuation and realization after the restoration of Soviet power in Latvia in 1940.

I. Apine's monograph is an outstanding phenomenon in our historical literature. Its great scientific value stems from a thorough, profound study of the most wide-ranging facts, the fundamental party position in their evaluation, and the critical and at the same time thoughtful attitude to the previous assessments and conclusions of our historians. Accuracy and depth of scientific argumentation are also typical in the author's denunciation of the falsification of the history of nationality relations and the resolution of the nationality question in Latvia written by bourgeois and petit bourgeois authors.

This book is thought-provoking, helping one to see better those questions of the history of nationality relations that require further study. These are the dynamics of the nationality composition of the Latvian population, the attitude of the petit bourgeoisie and the petit bourgeois intelligentsia to the nationality question, the reflection of it in the literature and others.

The monograph is well designed; however, for some reason in its preparation for publication, the fine tradition, reinforced in recent years, of providing an index of names (there is one in I. Apine's first monograph on the nationality question) and a summary in the Russian language was forgotten. Obviously, thought should be given to publishing I. Apine's latest work in the Russian language.

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REGIONAL

PROBLEMS OF TEACHING ESTONIAN IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 8 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by A. Zaytseva: "Estonian Lessons"]

[Text] Several months ago our newspaper began a discussion on the problems of learning the Estonian language in Russian schools, teaching our children to respect the people among whom we live, and joining in the cultural life of the republic. The lively response and mail from our readers attest to the fact that these problems are worthy of the most serious attention and analysis. Returning to this subject, we invite you to participate in a discussion of it and to make critical comments and concrete proposals.

Klooga-Randa. A hot summer day. A tall young man in white overalls is selling lemonade at the kiosk. Haltingly he counts the coins: "Kaks-kyun-mend kaks..." Sighing heavily, he wipes the perspiration from his forehead with his sleeve. It seems that it is not the sun that is making him hot. The people in the long line are patiently helpful and sympathetic. They correct his mistakes. They explain how numerals are declined. A lesson in Estonian? Yes, but are they really giving out grades. It would be interesting to know what the young man has in his certificate.

A recent graduate of the 38th Tallinn Secondary School, with whom I had the opportunity to talk, had a five in his certificate for Estonian. But he still cannot make himself understood on the streets or in a store. Turning to our own experience and observations, we must admit: a typical incident. Something is lacking in the system of teaching the language. The problem or the fault for this lies with the schools, but is it possible to make up for what is lacking? This is the question. Indeed, if only everything were reduced to a quality of knowledge... In the same area of services young sales personnel, cashiers, and receptionists at the post office frequently answer a question given to them in Estonian: "I do not understand," "Speak in Russian". The knowledge imparted by schools to their graduates is evaluated according to a five-point system. But what criteria is used to evaluate the results of a moral education?

"The main point of learning Estonian in the Russian school is that we are giving a student a moral education," states Ol'ga Nikolavevna Silina, a specialist of the Tallinn Methodological Laboratory, who has worked for many years as director of the 31st Secondary School. "Everything begins with an understanding of the importance of this subject. It should become one of the directions of educational

work in general. According to my own experience I can say that there is much that can be done in this area. Friendly meetings with Estonian schools, Estonian language days, quizzes and radio programs on Estonia, and festivals of friendship. The school needs a system by which it can join in the culture of the republic, its life, language, history, and people.

Indeed, all of this is not accommodated within the framework of Estonian language lessons. But from them a system begins, for an understanding begins with language. A teaching and educational process, constructed in accordance with this system, should as a result produce a graduate of the secondary school capable of speaking Estonian to a certain degree and understanding the heart and minds of the people among whom he lives. This means that he can easily make himself understood to his colleagues in an institute or to his comrades in a brigade and this also means that a spring exhibit of young artists, a new book by an Estonian writer (let it be a translation, we are not being idealistic), and a theatrical premier will become events in his life. This means that neither in a store, on the bus, or on the street will he feel like a foreigner, who "unlike a real foreigner" is exasperated by an incomprehensible language.

Now, after having described the image of a certain kind of ideal graduate, let us return to the actual graduate in order to explain what prevents him from approaching the ideal. I think that here it is necessary to examine two questions. First, the degree to which the school itself really realizes that it is located in Estonia and that it should correspondingly educate its students. Secondly, the actual opportunities it has at its disposal for the successful accomplishment of this task.

For the time being let us leave these questions open and give the school itself an opportunity to answer them. Let us go to school No 19, which has an emphasis on sports. It is a good school, which, as is known, educates champions. And, evidently, it trains worthy citizens as should be the case with any school. However, we were not able to meet with the director since he was on vacation. We also did not succeed in meeting with the Estonian language teacher for the lower grades since she was also on vacation and was being replaced by a Pioneer leader. We were also not able to meet with the Estonian language teacher for the upper grades since such a position does not exist. No Estonian language is taught in the upper grades. Therefore, we spoke with Tamara Yur'yevna Badyuk, who teaches Estonian in the 6th and 7th grades.

"How do the pupils react to Estonian? Well, generally, as to anything that is optional. Indeed, not everyone feels such a necessity to know a language. Only if one is going to end up in an Estonian collective. I myself went to the 32nd school where there were no Estonian classes beyond the fifth grade and Estonian was not necessary for me. Then when I decided to change occupations it became necessary for me to attend courses. Here in this school I began to teach the 4th and 5th grades. Well, you know, when one explains the same thing five times in five classes, then you even begin to grasp it yourself. How are the students doing? They read, translate, but as far as making themselves understood -- I do not know. They must -- learn the life. I have practically no twos in the fourth grade. Would you like to attend a lesson? I have a lesson now, only I do not know whether the students will come or not. You understand, when they have competitions, they are released. Thus, they do not come or only a few come. On Monday? I do not know, now the time is so inconvenient, the end of the year.

Perhaps, it will be better in the third quarter? In general, one can get by without any Estonian at all, which is what I normally did. You know, if one sees the word "Leib" written, that means bread. That's all one needs."

Incidentally, school No 19 should be indebted to Tamara Yur'yevna. She teaches English in another school, and here they asked her to combine work, which she did. And she accomplishes the educational tasks set forth before the school.

Anyway, we finally attended an Estonian language lesson. The 6th secondary school, fifth "B" class is taught by Valentina Viktorovna Ivin. From where does it begin?

"I begin by attending a parent meeting and having a discussion with the parents. I ask each of them to verify how well the child knows the subject and to acknowledge this in a journal. After determining the control level I ask them to sign their name after the evaluation. I do this so that the parents will not forget to follow the child's progress in Estonian. Sometimes it becomes necessary to have a personal conference with the father or the mother. And, in general, the first lesson is always devoted to an explanation to the children as to why they are studying this subject. What they should achieve in the 10th grade? They should be able to carry on a discussion."

(Thus Valentina Viktorovna said "carry on a discussion" and one would "gain a victory". In the 10th grade a girl approaches: "Valentina Viktorovna, I suddenly began to speak!").

How does one tell about this lesson? It was a festive occasion, not a festive occasion for me, an outsider, I came upon it by accident. And it was not for me that the children zealously raised their hands to answer each question. It was their occasion as if it were the real thing with poems, songs, music, and games. The only thing in it that was strict and to the point was time. Strict timing requiring constant tension and thought. This is what class five "B" accomplished in 45 minutes: invent a title for a picture, recite two poems altogether, read a lesson from the textbook, play store, remember the grammatical case "omastav" and cite examples, learn the subject "pronouns in the case 'omastav'" and play school -- Anya Rayapuu was the teacher -- sing a song, listen to a record, depict in the exercise book what the song and the record were about, copy the words of a new song from the blackboard, sing it, and write down the homework assignment, and they still had 5 minutes left.

Of course, they did not always answer correctly. And once they even called a cat a rooster, but accepted their mistake with a certain sense of humor, and any doubts about the cat were instantaneously dispelled. And as far as the last 5 minutes were concerned, Valentina Viktorovna turned them over to me, and I asked class five "B" to answer the following question: why study the Estonian language? Vadim Koshelev stood and seriously stated: "Indeed, it is our native language".

And no one in the class laughed and no one explained to Vadim Koshelev that he was, in general, wrong. To the contrary even, there were students who heatedly defended this conviction. For example, Viktor Frishman. The remaining students hastened to come to other essential conclusions. Thus, Artur Nikitin explained that to live in Estonia and not know the Estonian language is completely impossible.

Roman Girya declared that it is necessary for a job. Inna Dylevich approached the problem from a purely feminine point of view: in a store -- one must be able to talk. Katya Malenko pointed out that sometimes she would like to play with other Estonian children. Lena Zhukova noted that on a bus one is frequently spoken to in Estonian and one must always ask them to repeat themselves. And here she proudly stated that she already understands when she is asked something on the bus. The last individual to speak was Vladimir Oyzhinskiy:

"There is much interesting literature being published in the Estonian language."

Then the bell rang, Valentina Viktorovna again entered the classroom, and when the children left, I told her what they had answered. Only one thing surprised her:

"These are my most average students."

The students from the 6th school were on an excursion to Moscow, and when people in Moscow asked them what their favorite subject is, they answered: Estonian.

Thus school No 6 is accomplishing its educational tasks. This does not at all, unfortunately, mean that the Estonian-language teacher does not have any problems. They exist, and to no less of a degree than in any other school. Indeed, if the Estonian section is equipped with every possible facility, it is because of the initiative of the teacher. This includes sets of newspapers, books on art, drawings, tablets, and control cards. Of course, the teacher does not wrack his brain: will the class come to lessons today or not. There is another level of problems. However, they are somehow being resolved. It means, solvable? Or as specialist O. N. Silina accurately stated:

"The system for teaching the Estonian language is designed for an enthusiastic teacher."

Indeed, such a teacher as V. V. Ivin is difficult to find. But if one cannot transfer one's talent, then it is possible to transfer one's experience. And there is much of this. It seems that the whole republic knows about the lessons by Ivin, but there seems to be no hurry to learn from this experience. Perhaps, it is not necessary? Perhaps, there is enough good experience in other schools? And now that we have visited two schools of the city today -- 19 and 6, we can ask the question: what most typically and realistically reflects the situation with respect to the teaching of the Estonian language in the republic? If not such an outstanding teacher as V. V. Ivin, that is, if her lesson is to be taken as a kind of "point of reference", then what represents the ordinary teacher of the Estonian language?

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHS PUBLISH ANTI-ISLAMIC MATERIALS

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Article: "The Atheist's Library"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text/ "The Atheist's Library" has been published by Politizdat since the year 1975. Its pamphlets elucidate a wide circle of problems connected with the theory and practice of scientific atheism. They examine the methodological problems of atheistic work among various groups of the population and sum up the experience accumulated in this field by Party organizations and ideological institutions in various regions of the country. Serving as authors are Party and scholarly workers, teachers at higher educational institutions, and journalists. The "Library" is designed for Party activists, organizers of atheistic work, and propagandists.

The following pamphlets have been published:

/A. A. Alimbayeva. Atheistic Convictions for the Young/ (Drawn from experience in atheistic work among young working people). The author analyzes the social and psychological causes for the tenacity of religious superstitions among a portion of young workers and sums up her experience in atheistic education, as accumulated in our country's labor groups.

/I. A. Malakhova. Anatomy of Faith/ (On the motives of religious behavior). Why do people believe in God? What supports this faith? In atheistic education it is very important to reveal the motives for people's religious behavior. This pamphlet talks about them.

/V. Ye. Ostrozhinskiy. Ceremonial Rituals in Our Life/ Many new holidays and rituals have become a part of our daily lives. The author shows what work is being conducted in Zhitomirshchina [?/] with regard to affirming new ceremonial rituals of great importance in the cause of communist education, overcoming religious traditions and customs.

/M. A. Popova, Ye. I. Filippova. The Spiritual World of the Personality and Atheism/. Shown in this work are the place and role of atheism in the formation of a spiritually rich, harmoniously developed, and socially active personality.

/G. V. Fartukhova. Social Responsibility of the Personality and Atheism/. This work shows the importance of the scientific-materialist world view for increasing

the social responsibility of the personality; under the conditions of socialism this is an important factor in converting believers to the viewpoints of atheism.

/Ye. Bayramsakhatov. A New Daily Life and Islam/ (From experience in working to overcome vestiges of the Islamic faith). This publication narrates how in the course of socially transforming the living conditions of the Turkmenian people, the introduction into its daily lives of a new culture and set of ceremonial rituals served to overcome the vestiges of Islam.

Politizdat has also published the following pamphlets:

/N. Ashirov. Muslim Preaching.

P. Ya. Kyubar. The Council of Atheists Acts.

A. A. Lebedev. Specific Research in Atheist Work.

E. I. Lisavtsev. Religion and the Struggle of Ideas.

V. I. Murashchova, A. P. Khmel'nitskaya. A Heart-to-Heart Conversation.

A. F. Okulov. The Scientific World View and Atheistic Education/.

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